THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 242

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

France Ends Syrian Mandate; Pact Gives Full Independence And League Seat in 3 Years

Both Governments Expected to Ratify Agreement Signed at Paris

Military Alliance

Special Rights of France Recognized—Lebanon to Become a Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 9—Syria is to become an independent state and enter the League of Nations in three years, under terms of a treaty signed here today.

End of the mandatory regime in Syria will be the second conversion of a former Turkish colony into a state under the mandate method invented by the League of Nations after the World War. Britain freed Iraq in 1932 and now France follows suit in Syria.

Separate Lebanon Treaty

Lebanon, where Christians are in a slight majority while the Syrians are largely Muhammadan, is also to become a republic under a separate treaty. Until 1939, when the final step of independence is to be taken, Syria, Lebanon and the administrative districts of Latakia and Jebel Druse will be united under French rule.

Ratification of this arrangement by the Syrian Parliament is expected, since the chief opposition in the past has come from Syrian Nationalists, and they took part in the month of negotiations just ended.

The treaty must be ratified both by the French and Syrian Parliaments, before the three-year transitional period can begin.

Blum Attends Ceremony

Pierre Vienot, undersecretary for North Africa, signed for France, and Hachem Bey El Atasso signed for the Syrian delegation, of which he was head.

Premier Leon Blum, whose Leftist Government has speeded the cause of independence for Syria, attended the ceremony of signature in the Foreign Ministry offices.

As in the case of Britain in Iraq, France retains under the accord a recognition of special rights and interests in Syria. French influence in the area dates back to the middle of the last century.

Military terms of the accord provide in effect for an alliance between France and the new Syrian state, with collaboration on foreign policies affecting both states. In case of war, they agree to come to each other's aid. France is to continue its military occupation until Syria organizes its own forces with the assistance of a French mission.

Previous Efforts Blocked

Conclusion of this accord would bring to an end a period of 14 years under the mandate, a period often broken by rioting. Several previous efforts to set Syria on the road to freedom have been blocked.

A former draft treaty reached an advanced stage in 1933, when the Nationalists defeated it.

Some of the bitterest fighting has centered around the Druses, mountaineers who frequently rioted.

Damascus Shelled in 1925

In 1925, the shelling of Damascus by French troops raised a worldwide furor, but actual damage proved to have been exaggerated. After that incident, France sent milder high commissioners, who have steadily paved the way for grant of independence.

Of the less than 3,000,000 population in Syria, about three fifths are Muhammadans, one fifth Christians, and the rest divided between Alaouites, Druses and others.

The new state is to start as a republic, although there has been strong monarchist agitation.

Scenes typical of Syria are illustrated on page 3.

© E. M. Newman

'The Street Called Straight'
Scene in Damascus, Syria

Japanese Tense Over New Killing By Chinese Mob

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 9 — Slaying of a Japanese merchant by a Chinese mob at Pakhoi Sept. 3 has raised an ominous new cloud on the horizon of Sino-Japanese relations. Feelings were already tense over the killing of two Japanese newspapermen last month in Chengtu, Szechuan province.

The story is of the murder of Jyunzo Nakano, a Japanese druggist, by Chinese at Pakhoi, a treaty port in Kwangtung province. It is reported here that the mob consisted partly of soldiers of the Nineteenth Route Army under Gen. Tsai Ting-hai, very antagonistic to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking.

Embarrassing for Chiang

The incident seems calculated to place Generalissimo Chiang in an embarrassing position, perhaps with the difficult alternative of resisting Japan or making concessions which Chinese nationalist feeling will condemn.

Official comment here characterizes the Pakhoi incident as especially unfortunate because the Chinese Government recently issued a special ordinance forbidding hostile treatment of foreigners. Its occurrence on the eve of negotiations for settlement of the Chengtu affair is also calculated to stiffen the Japa-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Hitler Claims Lost Colonies Vital to Reich

Führer Declares Germany Needs Raw Materials for Industries

Independence Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 9—Adolf Hitler's proclamation to the German nation, read by Gauleiter Adolf Wagner, was the outstanding feature of the first full day of the "Congress of Honor"— that is the fourth National Socialist rally since the establishment of the Third Reich, held here today.

In this proclamation, the demand for the colonies jumped to the forefront—a fact which is regarded as the more significant since the Führer in his earlier days did not appear so enthusiastic about colonies but was more concerned with the problems of European policy. It is true, however, that last March in his Reichstag speech at the time of the remilitarization of the Rhineland, Herr Hitler declared that Germany's return to the League of Nations was conditional upon its colonial aspirations being duly considered.

Concerning workers and wages Herr Hitler plainly declared that there is no possibility of wage increase without increased production.

Herr Hitler also said:

"When foreign critics make German rearmament responsible for Germany's butter shortage, that is to accuse us of carrying through a rearmament program instead of buying butter, then I can give these national economists the advice to consider for once what would be the consequence if millions of workers who are today actively employed on armament making were engaged instead in manufacturing exports.

"I fear these clever economists would then shout despairingly against the inevitable swamping of the world's markets with cheap German goods."

Colonial Demands Made Part of Reich Program; 'Territory Too Small'

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 9—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today proclaimed a four-year program embracing aggressive colonial demands, aimed at the goal of making Germany economically independent of the rest of the world.

The proclamation, sounded suddenly before 800,000 National Socialists assembled in the fourth annual convention, disclosed that the Führer has signed decrees reorganizing the national economy and linking the planned production of all industrial and agricultural products.

Question of Will

Their realization, he declared, "is only a question of our energy and determination."

"Our colonial demands," the proclamation went on, "are part and parcel of this program.

"We must build up our raw material forces."

The decrees also contained schemes for increasing German exports, but the details were not disclosed in the proclamation, which was read by Adolf Wagner, the Bavarian party leader.

Herr Wagner, who imitates Adolf Hitler's voice so perfectly that it seemed as if the Führer himself was speaking, asserted that the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Slum Clearers Urged to Join 'Land Taxers'

Tax Group Finds Housing Halted by High Cost of Needed Sites

Confer at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Town planners and land value taxation experts were urged to join forces to achieve their aims by Mr. Harold S. Buttenheim, editor of the American City, when speaking at the fifth International Conference to Promote Land Value Taxation and Free Trade that has just finished its sessions here.

Mr. Buttenheim's address was entitled, "Town Planning and Taxation; Friends or Foes?" and he answered his own question by concluding that the clear constructive answer was "friends, of course—and fellow workers for a fairer world."

Halted by High Taxes

Mr. Buttenheim declared that he was speaking as both town planner and land taxer. In his role of land taxer, he pointed out that the efforts of town planners to reclaim slums and build large-scale housing projects are repeatedly handicapped by high land prices and legal obstacles to assembling sites of adequate size.

He stated his belief that the impossibility of meeting, without Government aid, the housing needs of families of low income could be shown to be due not only to high costs of land but also to the poverty and unemployment that a suitable system of land taxation could do much to remedy.

Rating System Criticized

London's present rating system was sharply criticized by Mr. Charles Latham, chairman of the Finance Committee of the London County Council.

Addressing more than 100 delegates appointed by British local authorities, including Glasgow, Cambridge, Cardiff and Hull, Mr. Latham said that the council's report on the rating of site values had proved that the present system of rating was "inequitable in its incidence, imposed a harsh and undue burden on the majority of ratepayers and penalized the provision of houses and the development of industry."

The burden of rates, Mr. Latham held, should be transferred "wholly or in part" from its present basis to the basis of site values. At present, agricultural and building land are exempt from all rate contribution. Industrial and freight transport undertakings are exempt from three-quarters of their "proper contribution."

Thus, an "increasingly unfair proportion" of the burden of local taxation is thrown on the residential occupier, the small trader and the small business, Mr. Latham argued.

Increased Production

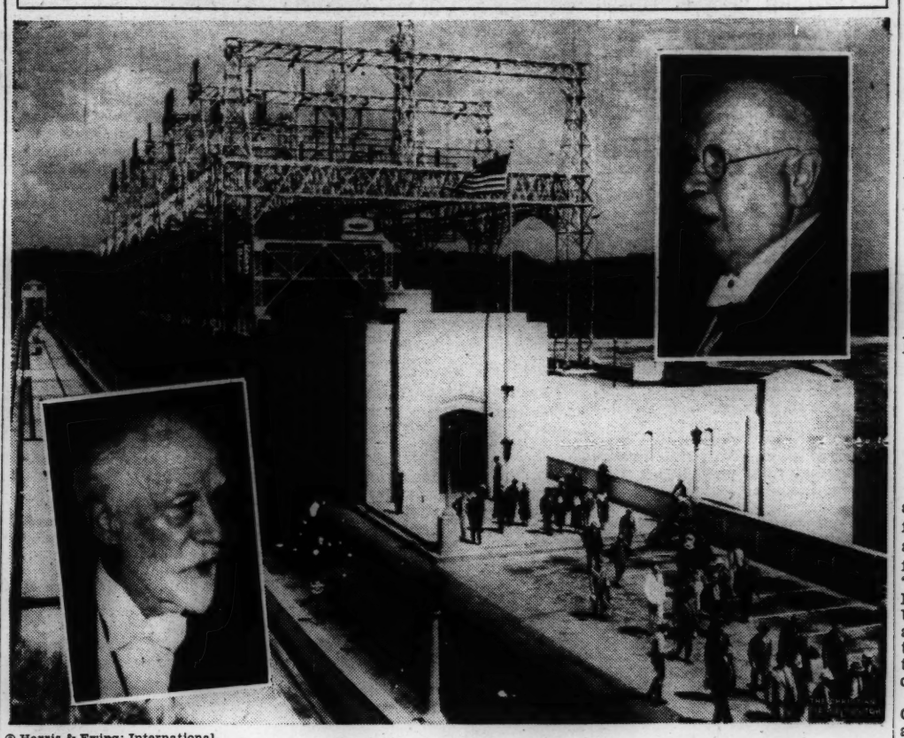
In a world with an ever-increasing population, Governments should help to increase production "instead of doing all they can to discourage it," declared Pastor Chr. Norlev of Denmark in his address. Pastor Norlev is the secretary of the Danish Social Christian Union.

A bigger population is followed by a demand for more and more land. But this land is not expanding along with the growing population, and its price must therefore inevitably rise, Pastor Norlev said.

By the taxation of land values, the speaker contended, nations could have a system which would give equal rights to everybody in respect of access to land and raw materials. Such a system, coupled with free trade, is, he claimed, the only firm

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Power Delegates Visit Huge Maryland Dam



© Harris & Ewing; International

William F. Durand, Chairman of Power Conference — Conowingo Dam in Maryland, Visited by Delegates at Washington Parley — Julius Dorpmuller, President of the Power Conference

Courts Scored As Frustrating Power Control

Property Rights Placed Above Public Need, Conference Hears

Utility Head Replies

Public - Ownership Demand Attributed to Failure of Fair Regulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—State and federal courts have blocked efficient regulation of public utilities, and the result is a growing demand for public ownership and TVA "yardsticks," declared William E. Mosher, director of the Syracuse University School of Citizenship and James C. Bonbright, trustee of the New York State Power authority, before the World Power conference here today.

The United States Supreme Court came into the castigation administered by the two authors, who declared that United States courts in general have put property rights above the public need for strict regulation.

The writers denounced the "obfuscating fair-value doctrine as administered by the courts."

Judges Assailed

Public utility commissions have been thwarted in their effort to control the vast public utility organizations, they charge, because of court assistance.

"Even if a commission has at its disposal the funds and the time required for a contested valuation case, it naturally hesitates to risk the results of a trial in which the last word is uttered by judges who are skilled in law rather than in economic theory or appraisal technique and whose background and training tend to make them emphasize the rights of private property."

Additional charges that utility regulation by commissions has been ineffective and that the only way to reduce electric rates is through threat of municipal ownership were laid before the power conference by Maurice F. Davidson, New York city delegate. Mr. Davidson, personal representative of Mayor LaGuardia, said his investigation discloses that such rate reductions as have been obtained by public service commissions have been "only to the extent that they were acceptable" to private utilities.

Statement Challenged

Mr. Davidson's comment on private utilities was immediately challenged by John C. Dalton, manager and secretary of the County of London Electric supply, who characterized it as a "tirade."

"Let us at all costs keep the politicians away from this business of ours," he said.

Director Carl Krecke, German delegate, pleaded against handicapping development of utilities by "restrictive rules" of governments.

A different view is taken of the same subject by John E. Zimmerman, president of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia, who discusses the same matter from the point of view of the utilities.

Commissions Lauded

The utility head praises state utility commissions. While the first two exponents see hope in the future through the intervention of federal regulation, Mr. Zimmerman attacks "increasing surveillance by the Federal Government." He wants regulation to be left to the states.

"State commissions, by and large," he declares, "have demonstrated that they are better fitted to regulate utility operation than any other agency."

Mr. Zimmerman has kindly words for his own industry. Its "owners," he says, "have dedicated the business to a public use." Again and again he lauds state commission regulation, which Mr. Mosher and Mr. Bonbright denounce as weak.

Difficult Duties Performed

"It is generally admitted," says Mr. Zimmerman, "that commission form of regulation is best and that the state commissions generally have discharged their difficult duties satisfactorily."

This declaration may be "generally admitted" by Mr. Zimmerman but not by the hard-hitting Mosher-Bonbright team. They deny it. They declare the $18,000,000,000 gas and electric utilities industry of the country cannot be regulated satisfactorily by state commissions with aggregate expenditures of only $9,563,080.

They describe "the accepted shortcomings of public service commissions."

Continuing their head-on collision with Mr. Zimmerman's thesis, they turn to the courts. Courts have laid down a "fair value" basis for determining utility rates, which is ambiguous, they say. Courts and economists do not agree.

Unanimous Agreement

"American economists appear to be in unanimous agreement," say the writers, "that these terms cannot properly be identified with 'value' as defined in economics, or even with 'value' as used by the courts themselves in other fields of law."

The courts say that rates charged by a utility should be based on "fair value," but the authors retort that value of a utility in turn depends on its earning power, thereby involving circular reasoning.

After referring to the Supreme Court's ruling that in determining

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Powers Show Way to Peace in Spain

Madrid Forces Occupy Rebel Stronghold in Northwest

Huesca Occupied

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Sept. 9—Complete occupation of Huesca, fascist-dominated provincial capital in the northwest, was reported by the war ministry today.

Advancing columns of Government militiamen marched into the city after artillery and aerial bombardment, the ministry said.

Rebel forces were driven back to positions of refuge in the artillery barracks, the official announcement declared.

Claim Mountain Gains

The Government also laid claim to fresh aviation victories in Cordoba Province during the bombing of a Fascist concentration camp near Cerro Murriano mountain.

Several Government planes sighted the camp, the report declared, dropped a series of bombs and destroyed automobiles and trucks.

The ministry reported these developments in the military campaign against the insurgents:

Advance of Government forces into the Santa Olalla sector about 22 miles from the provincial capital of Toledo.

Bombardment of the rebel stronghold of Oviedo, in the northeast.

Skirmishes near Navalperal in the fortified defenses of the Guadarrama mountains north of Madrid.

Dropped Leaflets

Additional reports of the Huesca campaign, received from Barcelona, asserted that Government commanders ordered their fliers to drop thousands of leaflets into rebel-controlled areas with a warning of reducing a portion of the city to ashes.

Two fascist leaders were executed by a firing squad at Albacete under sentences of court-martial. A major and two captains were killed at Barcelona.

A column of 1000 National Republican Guards, recruited from the old civil guard forces, left Barcelona for Toledo to join the Government army south of the capital.

Summer Embassies In Path of Revolt

By the Associated Press

St. Jean de Luz, France, Sept. 9

FOREIGN diplomats accredited to Spain labored today to prevent destruction of the city of San Sebastian, site of many summer embassies.

From their temporary headquarters in France, the ambassadors and ministers pondered sending a new appeal to both government and rebel forces to spare the resort city from devastation and fire.

Leaders of the diplomatic movement, meanwhile, also were considering a request from Madrid that they return to their regular embassies in the capital. Their decision, they said, rested with their respective governments.

First Joint Session on Spanish Crisis Held in London

To Control Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—The proceedings for non-intervention here today are regarded in Downing Street as a real step toward substituting international co-operation for the discord with which the Spanish revolution, since it broke out, has gradually threatened European peace.

For the first time authorized representatives of all the chief nations of Europe—only excepting Portugal—have met in the friendly atmosphere of the British foreign office and agreed to work together to make non-intervention effective.

To Define Action

Each state is now to define categorically the legislative and other action which it is taking for this purpose.

The committee is to reassemble as soon as these statements have been prepared, thereby facilitating joint action and to fill up any gaps that may be found to remain.

The Portuguese Government's non-participation in the proceedings is regretted. It is felt here, nevertheless, that this need not necessarily prevent the effectual isolation of the Spanish trouble, since Portugal is not itself a large manufacturer of war materials and it is still hoped here that its eventual co-operation may be secured. This is the more likely since the purely consultative nature of the committee leaves ultimate liberty of action to all participating states.

Definite Advance

It is true that full instructions from the respective governments had not reached a good many delegates at today's meeting.

The great desirability for securing closer co-operation of the United States and Japan is also recognized.

Nevertheless, it is held that a definite advance has been made in the direction of preventing extension of the conflict.

Havre Workers Quit Dock Jobs; Big Strike at Lille

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—The entire port of Le Havre was tied up today as a new epidemic of strikes spread through France.

All activity ceased when dock workers quit in mid-afternoon joining the 30,000 men and women who struck earlier in the great Lille textile region.

The textile strike was the largest to date in the new movement with the exception of a one-hour metal workers' walkout in Paris on Monday, when more than 200,000 men dropped their tools in protest against the Government's refusal to aid Madrid in its battle with the fascists.

At Lille, the workers occupied the mills and demanded a 10 per cent wage increase. The dispute also involved the election of workers' delegates.

French workers, whose demands of "arms and planes for Spain" have already started a series of occupational strikes, looked ahead to the statement by the administrative committee of the federation. The declaration was expected to be made public today.

Economics in the Campaign

The Standing of Public Credit Under the New Deal—Is It on a 'Sounder Basis Than Ever Before,' as Pres. Roosevelt Says?—Yes, but Why?

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.

WHEN the President says that the nation's credit is on a "sounder basis than ever before," as he did twice on his homeward trip from the drought region, he is technically correct, assuming soundness to mean cheapness.

This morning I received a copy of the Treasury regulations relating to the new $400,000,000 loan. The bonds are not redeemable till 1959, or 23 years hence. For this loan running for over 20 years the Treasury offers an interest rate of only 2¾ per cent. The market price of existing governments is enough evidence that the issue will be over-subscribed.

Attached to these regulations there is another Treasury statement relating to a short-term loan already subscribed. The Treasury had asked for $50,000,000 for nine months. Instead of offering a rate of interest, it had put its request on a tender basis, and the interest rate bid ranged from 0.124 per cent to 0.136 per cent! Yes, with 20-year loans obtainable for 2¾ per cent, and nine-months loans at a little more than one-tenth of 1 per cent, the President is technically correct: no such terms have ever been recorded before in American fiscal history.

Nevertheless, as in the case of Governor Landon's remarks on "hidden" taxation, the statement is disingenuous. It is the kind of true statement that gives rise to wrong impressions.

Test It Yourself

Let the reader test himself. What was your reaction to the statement? Surely the same as if a firm were given a high credit rating. You would think that investors have such faith in the financial conduct of the Federal Government that they are willing to trust the Government with their money for a record low compensation. That would be the case as applied to New York State.

But we all know that there is no such confidence in the financial conduct of the Federal Government. Bond buyers in general are politically opposed to Mr. Roosevelt, and they explain their opposition on the grounds that the Government's financial irresponsibility will eventually lead to inflation. The continuance of an unbalanced budget perturbs the bondholders, as e. g., Stanford University.

Tom Paine once said that credit is "suspicion asleep." The rate at which a private borrower is able to obtain accommodation is in proportion to the lender's confidence in his business sobriety. It is an earned rating. The rating of the Federal Government, however, is "fixed." In three ways the Federal Government has been enabled to "make" its own credit rating:

1. By creating the money in the vaults of banks with which to buy its bonds.
2. By insuring that the banks shall willingly lend these created funds to it.
3. By controlling the borrowing market for its bonds.

Just a Form of Inflation

Expanding the money supply has been done by this very expedient of borrowing outside the budget. Suppose a bank wants to invest in a government bond. It simply gives a check to the Treasury on itself. This the Treasury adds to its deposit account at this same bank, and draws checks against it. The Treasury, that is to say, spends the money. But in due course the checks drawn by the Treasury are banked by the recipients in their own checking or deposit accounts, viz., they reappear as deposits in another bank. New money has thus been created to the extent of the bank's investment.

All told, the increase of the bank deposits of the country have grown from $38,000,000,000 to $51,000,000,000, mainly as the result of such budgetary inflation,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

World Wheat Board To Continue Efforts For Trade Stability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The International Wheat Advisory Committee is to continue its work in Europe for another two years.

This was decided at a recent conference here at which representatives were present from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, the U. S. S. R., Yugoslavia, the League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture.

One of the questions discussed at the conference was as to the possibility of setting up a revolving wheat reserve controlled and financed internationally for disposing of surplus supplies at specially reduced prices.

The International Wheat Advisory Committee is a body that was formed in 1933. Its object is to promote the disposal of wheat to the mutual advantage of producers and consumers alike. It thus endeavors to prevent the want that is now going on in the midst of a world of plenty.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Canada—Prime Minister to Go to Geneva

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Raoul Dandurand, government leader in the Senate, and Labor Minister Norman Rogers are to be Canada's official delegates to the forthcoming session of the League of Nations, the Associated Press reports.

In making this announcement the Prime Minister says that because of the importance of this League session, he has decided against having any delegates other than those responsible for the Government or its administration.

Expunged—Booing of Negus, Off Swiss Record

The "booing" of Emperor Haile Selassie by eight Italian newspaper men is officially expunged by the Swiss Federal Council in a decision which accords with the general tendency at Geneva to gloss over the the recent unpleasantness about sanctions, and welcome Italy back into the League family.

The eight did their booing when the fugitive Emperor addressed the assembly on June 30. They were promptly arrested and deported from Switzerland on order of the Geneva Council. But the Swiss Federal Council, acting now in the light of a very much changed League attitude, reverses that order and permits the eight to return if they so desire.

"Come home, all is forgiven," is the prevailing sentiment toward Italy, while Ethiopia is a painful memory, being forgotten just as rapidly as possible.

Air—German Transatlantic Hop Interrupted

Germany misses the first effort to put a commercial plane across the North Atlantic in an experimental flight. The 10-ton German flying boat Aeolus turns back after completing 600 miles of the hop from the Azores to Bermuda. The Associated Press dispatch says a defect in the cooling system forced abandonment of the attempt.

A sister ship of the Aeolus, the Zephyr, was scheduled to hop directly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Curb in Federal Aid Asked to Help South Find Cotton Pickers

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9 (AP)—Chamber of commerce officials sought a temporary halt today in federal relief work as an aid to planters in need of cotton pickers.

Reports received from Mississippi and Arkansas revealed a shortage of pickers in the face of rapidly maturing crops.

The chamber's agricultural committee prepared to lay before city, county and federal relief officials a proposal to curtail relief work for 10 weeks so workers might go to the fields and harvest the cotton crop. Bob Spowden, chairman of the committee, said he had been informed that "those on relief have refused to work."

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1936

Radio Comment	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	9
Willingness and Obedience [With Danish Translation]	
Sports Page	10
Financial Page	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Weekly Magazine Section

How the Constitution Grew	2
At an Inn in the Andes	3
The Myth About Election Years	4-5
Suffolk Has Its Enigmas	6
Prestige	7
Made-to-Measure Gardens	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Courts Blamed for Failure To Regulate Public Utilities

(Continued from Page 1)

fair value actual observed depreciation should be deducted, and not the amount of the depreciation reserve, the authors declare flatly:

"In the opinion of most spokesmen for the public interest, this ruling is grossly unfair to the consumers."

The court itself has tended to modify the ruling in recent years, they say.

Delays Laid to Courts

Court delays involve a five or 10-year lag in a public commission's effort to administer rates. Commissions therefore compromise on rates rather than undergo the ordeal of battle, they continue.

The "obfuscating fair value doctrine as interpreted by the courts," the authors add, "has come to be recognized by distinguished students as one of the primary obstacles to effective regulation.

"Unless it is abandoned, or, at least, drastically modified, it may well spell the doom of private ownership in America."

The authors argue that because of the very victory of the giant utility corporations over state regulatory commissions, the public is losing faith in the latter. The Federal Government has entered the fray in a big way with the utility act of 1935, and public ownership "yardsticks" are being established or proposed over the country.

Summary of Statements

Summarizing some of their statements, the authors declare:

The "influential utility lobby" thwarted first moderate efforts to regulate holding companies, and "public indignation" resulted in the drastic 1935 act, whose constitutionality is still uncertain.

Unless courts agree to impose checks on their own freedom of action, "the effectiveness of commission regulation is seriously threatened and may be destroyed."

A constitutional curb on the discretion of the courts to block utility commissions "may prove both feasible and desirable."

"So long as the courts hold to their present interpretation of fair vaule, it is practically impossible for a commission to exercise real control over this important item," the authors wind up.

Another paper by Dean Vannever Bush of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was presented at the same round table, which was one of a number featuring the World Power conference today. Air condition of homes, he said, is progressing slowly because of high costs; and high costs cannot be reduced "without mass production of identical units."

Australian Mutual Occupies 12-Story Adelaide Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The new headquarters building of the Australian Mutual Provident Society in this city, recently opened by the governor, Sir Winston Dugan, occupies a central position in King William street, and comprises 12 stories, designed in the Renaissance style. The building cost £200,000.

The society has had a remarkable growth, according to figures given at the opening ceremony. In 1849—its first year—the assets were set down at £265. By the end of 1935 (87 years later) they had risen to £101,869,045. The number of policies in force is 1,150,582, and the sums assured amount to nearly £240,000,000.

Within recent years this is the third large building erected in Adelaide by an insurance society. Each has 12 stories and rises to the maximum height allowed by the civic authorities—132 feet.

The three buildings are in the main thoroughfare, King William street, the other societies being the Colonial Mutual, and Temperance and General. Many large-scale improvements are being carried out in the city to synchronize with centenary year.

China's Fliers Need Modern Air Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Import of modern high-speed heavy airliners for use on China's civil airways is suddenly bringing to the fore the fact that save for the Lunghwa airport just outside Shanghai there are no really up-to-date fields in all of China ready for civil use.

The small, single-engined monoplanes, previously standard for civilian use, can land and take off on "mud fields" which a man can barely traverse, but with big, twin and triple-engined planes, weighing as much as four or five tons to a wheel, there are repeated instances of schedule interruptions due to "bogging-down" for a day or more.

One of the smallest and worst of the fields is that of the national capital at Nanking, though this field is also exceptionally well located near the center of population.

U. S. Will Study Movie of Bombing Destroyer Kane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—An alert naval officer on U. S. Destroyer Kane ran and got his motion picture camera when that vessel was bombed by an "unidentified" monoplane in Spanish waters 10 days ago, and his filmed record of the entire bombing attack is on its way to Washington.

Whether the Government will wish to reveal any of the details shown in the film remains to be determined, but almost from the occurrence of the incident, it has been obvious that authorities knew much more about it than they have disclosed.

The United States Department of State suggested last night that the incident was closed when it revealed the substance of a reply from Gen. Francisco Franco, in command of the rebel forces, stating that possibly one of his planes had perpetrated the bombing attack in error.

Fleet Maneuvers Planned

Meantime, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, on his first return to his office for many months, following an illness, today announced that the United States annual fleet maneuvers in 1937 will be held in approximately the same area as the 1935 maneuvers. While the announcement carefully withheld details, it was believed that this meant the triangle formed by Hawaii, Puget Sound, and the Aleutian Islands, but with the major activities in mid-Pacific extending westward as far as Wake Island, and almost up to the unofficial line of demarcation beyond which American and Japanese war craft do not trespass in their annual maneuvers.

Battleships Start Soon

Secretary Swanson also announced that plans for two new battleships have been completed, and immediate construction is possible. The navy department, he said, is only awaiting the "go ahead" signal from President Roosevelt before proceeding with the two new capital ships which it was anticipated would be laid down within the next year. Washington and London naval treaties prohibit the start of construction on these ships before Jan. 1.

The plan to hold naval maneuvers in mid-Pacific brings the American fleet once more into the area where Japanese susceptibilities are most easily aroused. The Aleutians, extending in their 1000-mile crescent far down toward the Japanese archipelago, are regarded as almost as vital to the Nipponese empire as, for instance, Mexico and Magdalena Bay are by the United States when there were rumors of a Japanese naval base there.

Secrecy

The American navy has been familiarizing itself fully—and in considerable secrecy—with this area for several years, and has not hesitated to hold maneuvers for two years in the triangle in question. Last year, a massed air flight out from Hawaii, and the outposts of the fleet, was held in the direction of Wake Island. Results and exact itinerary of the flight were never announced.

News that a motion picture record of the attack on the Kane existed was given out also by Secretary Swanson. The state department, which has hitherto monopolized announcements of the incident, had carefully refrained from any hint that the attackers' identity might thus be ascertained. It was part of the Administration's policy to play down the entire incident, so that emotions in the United States might not be aroused, and this country possibly involved in the grave European crisis.

Admirable Restraint

Now that official notes from the Spanish Government and the rebel leaders have been received, and the incident set at ease, it is apparently considered possible to let slip a few more details. The probabilities therefore are that the administration knew the identity of the Kane's attacker from the start, but made its protest—directed by President Roosevelt from Rapid City, S. D.—to both sides in order to avoid any sharpness of feeling with either side.

Credit for holding the incident within reasonable bounds is therefore redoubled, in the eyes of observers of foreign affairs. In the face of considerable provocation, they feel that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, have behaved with unusual restraint—particularly as these latest details become known.

"It Might Have Been"

General Franco stated, in a reply to the protest made public here last night, that "he has no information that any plane belonging to his forces has committed an act of aggression against any destroyer of another nation; but since his forces have carried out definite aerial attacks against the squadron of the Spanish Government, the 'possibility of an error of such deplorable consequences cannot be excluded.'"

He added his regret at an incident which he described as repugnant to the standards and conduct of his forces, which respect and uphold lawful procedure.

This reply, in view of the information in the hands of the American Government, is considered to be the least General Franco could have said, but sufficiently frank to permit the incident to be closed amicably.

The Madrid Government, in its formal note also made public last night, gives "the most absolute assurances" that when the bombing occurred no Government plane was in the vicinity, nor has the Government any machines of the type described.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

from the Azores to Port Washington, New York, tonight, but changes may result from the Aeolus mishap.

The flight represents Germany's effort to steal a march on Britain and France, rivals for part control of the projected transatlantic air service. All three are now building planes suitable for such a service. The United States may decide to co-operate with any one of the three, although Britain appears the most likely to receive the right to base a scheduled service in the United States, due to the greater concessions it can offer in return.

Without permission of the United States, neither France nor Germany could land scheduled commercial planes in United States waters. And without such permission neither could establish a satisfactory base in North America for commercial service. Britain, however, could use Canada or her Caribbean Islands—hence is in far the best bargaining position.

But Germany still hopes to win out by beating her rivals in successful experimental flights.

National Air races at Los Angeles end in unfortunate and unpleasant controversy. The spectacular achievement of Lieut. Michel Detroyat in winning the Thompson trophy race is involved in a controversy over what might be called the "amateur" standing of his plane. Col. Roscoe Turner, most publicized of American speed fliers, charges it was built by the French government at tremendous cost and that its competition with standard, commercially built, or home-made United States planes is unfair.

The French flier indignantly replies that not one sou of French government money went into his plane. But as a concession to wounded pride of the American fliers, he did stay out of the last speed race, letting the prize go to Roger Don Rae of Alhambra, Calif.

Changes in qualifications for entrance to the annual speed races are being considered as a result of the incident.

A million francs, about $65,800, await the winner of the projected air race from New York to Paris next summer to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Lindbergh flight, the Associated Press reports from Paris.

Any type of plane may compete, according to Air Minister Pierre Cot, but each must carry a radio. Refueling en route will be permitted. The prize will go to the plane making the best time over the route.

Scheduled commercial United States air lines averaged 798,168 miles of flying per accident during the first six months of the current year, the Bureau of Air commerce announces in Washington. Actually, during the period, there were 42 accidents, of which five were fatal. The report blames 41 per cent of the accidents on errors of operating personnel.

Speed—Auto Records Broken at Bonneville

As a sort of before-lunch appetizer, John Cobb smashes four world automobile records. It takes the smiling Englishman a mere hour to do it, so accustomed is he to such little feats. On Friday he expects to pick up another dozen records during a 24-hour run around the famous speed track on the Bonneville salt flats of Utah.

Palestine—Arab-Jewish Clashes Continue

Further disorders in Palestine coincide with achievement of independence by neighbor Syria, to be set free by France after being under a mandate since 1923.

Arabs in Palestine are made to feel their own inferior status all the more keenly because of the freedom enjoyed by their brother Arabs around them. Saudi Arabia has long been independent. Iraq achieved freedom from British mandate in 1932. Now, with Syria independent, only the Arabs in Palestine and Transjordan remain under what is to them the foreign yoke.

And even this yoke would not gall too much were it not for the Jews, against the continued immigration of whom the Arabs are in unofficial revolt. Latest violence in the struggle is the uprooting of 3000 orange trees belonging to Jewish settlers at Majosl, and the killing of an Arab detective by unidentified persons.

France—Workers Demand Aid to Spain

Sympathy strikes for Spain's government continue to spread through France. Latest involves 30,000 textile workers in Lille. Premier Léon Blum continues to co-operate with Britain in seeking neutrality, despite this steady pressure on him from his left wing constituents.

French gold and French securities, meanwhile flee to other lands. The Associated Press reports that three tons of gold were placed on board the Aquitania, destined for New York. From Italian sources come rumors that French citizens are acquiring strong boxes in Swiss and Italian banks in large numbers. There is also alleged to have been a significant rise in the demand for villas along the Italian Riviera.

Tokyo Aroused—Due to Murder by Chinese Mob

Japanese gunboats steam to Pakhoi and two Japanese destroyers move to Canton—as a result of the murder last Thursday of Jyunzo Nakano, a Japanese merchant.

The Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo reports it reasonably well established that the murder was perpetrated by enemies of the Nanking Government who hoped thereby to embarrass Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It certainly took place outside the area under specific Nanking control.

Japan nevertheless insists on holding Nanking responsible, aggravating thereby the precarious position which that Government holds between Japanese aggression on one hand and domestic dissatisfaction on the other.

Spain—Loyalists Claim Strategic Gains

The following flashes of news, some of them of questionable authenticity, escape through the censorships surrounding Spain:

Hussca, prominent city of the northeast and alleged military key to even more important Saragossa, falls to government forces.

Resistance of the rebel garrison long besieged in the Alcazar at Toledo dies down and loyal militia cautiously approach the long defiant citadel.

Much publicity is given in Madrid to departure for the front of about 100 anti-Fascist Germans.

Rebels open the attack on San Sebastian in the northwest. No immediate results.

Non-intervention efforts are furthered at the first meeting of the neutral powers at the Foreign Office in London, but Portugal remains outside the circle, despite representations from several of the more influential powers.

Lack of Funds May Close Saskatchewan's Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Possibility of the closing of the Saskatchewan branch of the Red Cross society was seen in a statement recently issued by provincial officials, seeking donations totalling $20,000 by the end of the year.

The society operates a number of outpost hospitals throughout the province.

British Savants Weigh Fun Fairs As Entertainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Sept. 9—Mingling with the tens of thousands of carefree holiday-makers at this most popular of northern English seaside towns are 3000 savants, come by air and train and road to take up the challenge of world difficulties to modern natural science.

Today saw the opening of the annual conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and tonight the British professors and research workers will crowd to hear the inaugural speech by Sir Josiah Stamp, economist and president of the association, in a hall that is usually crowded with dancers moving to the rhythm of a jazz band, the Empress ballroom in the Winter Gardens.

Mass Entertainment

In deference to the fact that they are meeting in a city of laughter, lights, coconut-shies, shoot-the-chutes and crowded theaters, the professors are going to discuss among other subjects mass entertainment. On Sept. 11 there is to be a symposium on the effects of mass entertainment of the population, with papers by three speakers.

To give the conference members an insight into the workings of an amusement park, and thus help them to take part in the discussion, the previous day will see the machinery of the fun fairs described in a morning address and a general visit of discovery made in the afternoon to the park on Blackpool's pleasure beach.

Of General Interest

But it would be a mistake to imagine that the conference is being undertaken in a light manner. This annual congress of natural scientists has become yearly more interesting to the general British public, for it is realized that far-seeing efforts are being made to harness the forces of research to peaceful development.

The aims of the British association, as described in the statute adopted on its foundation, are to obtain more general attention for the objects of natural science, and "to remove any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Wide Range of Topics

Having these aims in view, the council of the association has for the first time made a definite grouping of subjects "in which the more immediate public interest will be stressed."

These papers will range from the presidential address on the "Impact of Natural Science on Society," to a paper on national parks.

One of the subjects most to the fore this year will be road safety. Dr. H. M. Vernon, former investigator for the Industrial Health Research board and well-known British temperance reformer, will give a paper on "The Relation of Alcohol to Road Accidents."

Following this there will be general discussions on fog, glare, street lighting, general traffic safety and road maintenance.

Analysis of Unemployment

Among other items of importance will be an analysis, by Sir William Beveridge, Principal of the London School of Economics, of unemployment in Britain.

Reforms in Examinations

The reform of the examination system, national nutrition and British agriculture, the advance of electroplating, the problem of noise, the coal industry of Lancashire and the relationship between the engineer and the nation are other subjects to be discussed.

Of greater interest, perhaps, to advanced natural scientists will be a discussion on the evolution of the solar system, led by Sir James Jeans, another on photochemistry, another on low temperature physics, a paper on temperature conditions within the earth's crust and a report on soil resources of the British Empire.

Unstamped Letters Give Big Surcharge

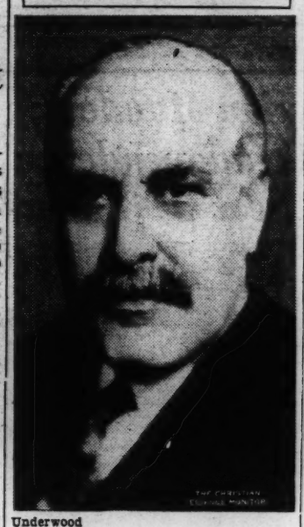
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—Because they are insufficiently stamped by the senders, 4,000,000 postal items are surcharged every year in Britain, Sir Walter Womersley, M. P., Assistant Postmaster-General, announced here recently. This he deplored as causing trouble and annoyance to recipients and to the Post Office.

"Great progress continues to be made," Sir Walter said, "in the development of air mail services. Last year more than 10,500,000 letters were carried by the latest form of transport, and the latest figures show an increase of 32 per cent over those of the corresponding period last year.

"The Post Office deals with 21,000,000 letters every day," he said.

Industrial Economist



Underwood

Sir Josiah Stamp

President, British Association for the Advancement of Science

Cairo Minister Pays Tribute to British Educational Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—A tribute to British educational methods was paid by Makram Pasha Ebeid, Wafdist Government Minister of Finance, at the New English Girls' college here.

Opened less than a year ago in temporary quarters, the school was founded as a recognition by Egyptians and British residents of King George's Silver Jubilee. Funds amounting to £E58,000, increased by a donation of £E10,000 by the British Government, are to be applied to the building of an up-to-date school in the Spanish-American style, on a fine site donated by the Alexandria Municipality.

The Minister of Finance, who was educated at Victoria college, Alexandria, and as a lawyer at Oxford university, stressed the importance of a right understanding obtained through developing character in the British way by which Britain and Egypt might come naturally into a lasting alliance of friendship.

Radio to Aid Patrol Of Canadian Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9—Radio is to be used by the immigration border patrol in its efforts to close the Canadian frontier to organized smugglers of aliens and to illegal entrants into the United States.

W. F. Kelly, chief supervisor of the patrol, in Washington, who is now in Buffalo to supervise installation of the radio system for the Niagara frontier, said it would be one of 10 along the border from Maine to Buffalo.

Alien smuggling along the Texas border has been curtailed considerably by the border patrol through the use of two-way radio communication between patrol cars, boats and headquarters, enabling effective direction of government and other law enforcement agencies, he said. He characterized border patrol without radio as "a hit-and-miss proposition" adding that it was impossible always to send agents to points where they are needed in time of service.

The radio service here will be a two-way communication plan between patrol boats on the Niagara river, 15 patrol cars and the headquarters of the patrol. Two 104-foot aerial towers are being erected at headquarters. Government agents also will co-operate with Buffalo and suburban police, who already are equipped with radio.

Queber's Premier Charges Graft In Provincial Cleanup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—"We are going to clean the crooks out of Quebec," declared Maurice Duplessis, premier of the new Union Nationale Government, on his arrival in the capital to see Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Minister of Labor Norman Rogers regarding unemployment relief for his province.

Since its recent crushing defeat of the old Liberal party, which had held office continuously for 40 years, the Union Nationale has been proving itself the proverbial "new broom" and making the dust fly in a drastic political house-cleaning. Mr. Duplessis claims that he has found crime and corruption conditions to be worse even than he had suspected. He charges that expenses of over $42,000,000 were incurred by the Liberal Government in the two months immediately preceding its defeat, and explains the amount as composed of $6,687,000 in bank over drafts, $26,000,000 in treasury notes which are nothing more than promissory notes, and over $5,000,000 in unpaid bills.

As an example of what he terms "abuses which existed under the last regime," he says that in Montreal alone $12,000 was paid monthly in "unearned salaries" to people who never went near their offices. "These abuses will be quickly abolished," he asserts. "Expenditure of all public funds from now on will be made from the treasury office."

He has already dismissed the members of the Quebec liquor commission and 150 members of the Montreal division of the provincial police, including its chief, Maurice Lalonde, and has promised "to conduct an investigation to punish those who had abused the confidence placed in them."

The accusation of the recently resigned mayor of Montreal, Camillien Houde, and other political opponents, that Mr. Duplessis is plotting to withdraw Quebec from the Dominion and set up a republic is not being taken seriously either in Ottawa or throughout the province. The fact that he is now in the capital seeking aid from the federal government would rather imply that he is quite aware of the value of confederation.

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon

It will pay you to look up the Wilbur Coon dealer in your vicinity.

SALESMEN!
Make steady income showing deluxe hand-made all-silk neckwear at $1.00—an exceptional value. Stock furnished on consignment to qualified representatives. No investment required. Write for 24-page book, "Opportunities in the Neckwear Business."
C. E. ZIMMERMAN
207-215 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

NEW YORK CITY
WHERE GOOD FURNITURE IS NOT EXPENSIVE
Personnel Furniture Service
468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 4-6312
FURNITURE CARPETS RUGS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING

Private Lessons
Semi-private Lessons
Community Classes
309 W. 57th St.
COlumbus 5-7750
New York City
Voice Trials Free; by appointment.
See daily card in Local Classified

READY-to-WEAR
with the quality, style and value we're famous for!
Emily Shops
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg - Washington

BALTIMORE, MD.
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
for Happy Motoring
Your Essolene
ESSO Motor Oil
Complete Verified Lubrication
CATHEDRAL ESSO SERVICE
Cathedral and Eager Streets
Vernon 4218

Runs on its Record

Essolene's record is written in your pocketbook. Vote for Essolene and zippy pickup, sweeping power, greater mileage. This *regular* priced gasoline gives better mileage than 9 out of 10 gasolines, including most *premium* priced fuels. *No* gasoline at *any* price will give you more under hard driving conditions. Made by Esso Marketers, the world's leading oil organization.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Essolene MOTOR FUEL BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
for Happy Motoring
$15,500 IN PRIZES
Contest Closes Sept. 30th
SEE YOUR ESSO DEALER TODAY
Copr. 1936, Esso, Inc.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
on the Mountain Rest Estate, INTERVALE, N. H.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
A few reservations open for September, October and November
A real New England home in the most beautiful part of the White Mountains. Ideal for rest and study. Indoor comfort, even heat, delightful colonial dining rooms, noted for their excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates, congenial clientele and the atmosphere of old New England.
Write or wire Mountain Rest, Intervale, N. H.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Mail Orders Solicited
247 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4730
NEWTON LYNN
607 and 608 Fifth Avenue, New York

NOBLE'S "that's good milk"

SEE HOW FAR YOU CAN GO FOR SO LITTLE
Typical Round Trip Fares between BOSTON and

Chicago	$26.55	Los Angeles	71.75
Cleveland	18.85	Miami	37.85
Detroit	20.05	New York	5.85
Richmond	15.75	St. Louis	31.50
Washington	12.15		

New York to Boston in 7 hours; Chicago to New York about 28 hours; the only thru buses between St. Louis and Balt. and Wash., and between Phila., Pittsburgh and Chicago.
Round trip fares slashed to 1-3/10¢ a mile most points in U.S. Porter and free pillows; 10%-20% off on hotel rates.
ONLY A FRACTION OVER 1¢ A MILE
PORTER & FREE PILLOW
See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.
GREAT EASTERN NATION WIDE bus system
Ticket orders on sale at Western Union offices in Great Eastern territory

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street Boston

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets

Going Away to College?
These Robes of Julliard Flannel are perfect indeed
5.95
Made of Julliard's preshrunk 100% woolen . . . warm and delightful, in rose, turquoise, maize, French blue, raspberry, lilac, purple, green, wine, royal, navy.
Mail and telephone orders filled.
Sixth Floor
BOSTON

World Conference To Remake League Urged in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Summoning of a World Conference to make a complete overhaul of world affairs is the plan suggested here by the Rev. Henry Carter, Secretary of the Social Welfare Department of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Britain.

This plan, involving the remaking of the League of Nations, is set out in the latest issue of "On Active Service," new quarterly journal of which Mr. Carter is editor.

"Betterment, not armament, should be the watchword of the League," Mr. Carter declares. "I ask for a revision of the League Covenant which would make it the helper, not the dictator, to nations."

World Needs League

Pointing to the services to peace of the present League, as well as to international justice, industrial betterment and general social progress, balanced against its failures in disarmament, in world economy, in Eastern Asiatic problems and in Ethiopia, he states his belief that the world cannot dispense with the League's services.

But, he maintains, the League must be recast in a manner which would leave it free to carry on its work in matters of peaceful arbitration and international social work while relieving it of the necessity to attempt coercion among its members.

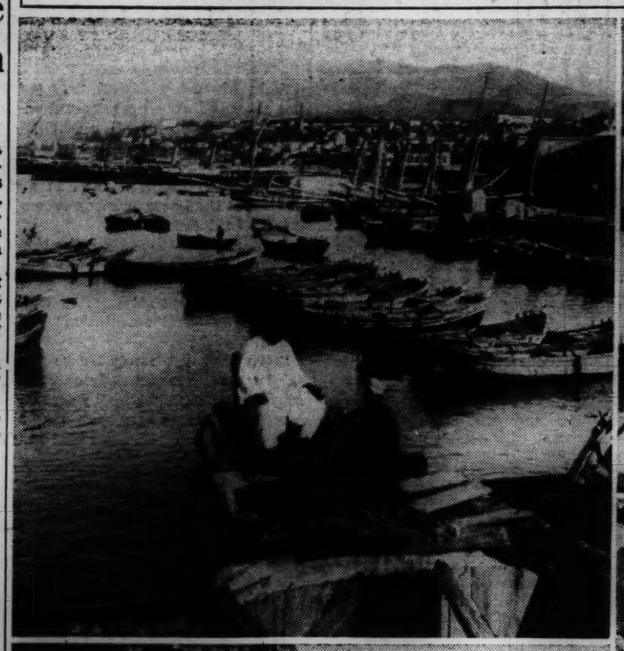
"I urge once again, with emphasis strengthened by the failure of the sanctions policy," Mr. Carter says, "that a new beginning be made in world affairs by the summoning of an inclusive World Conference.

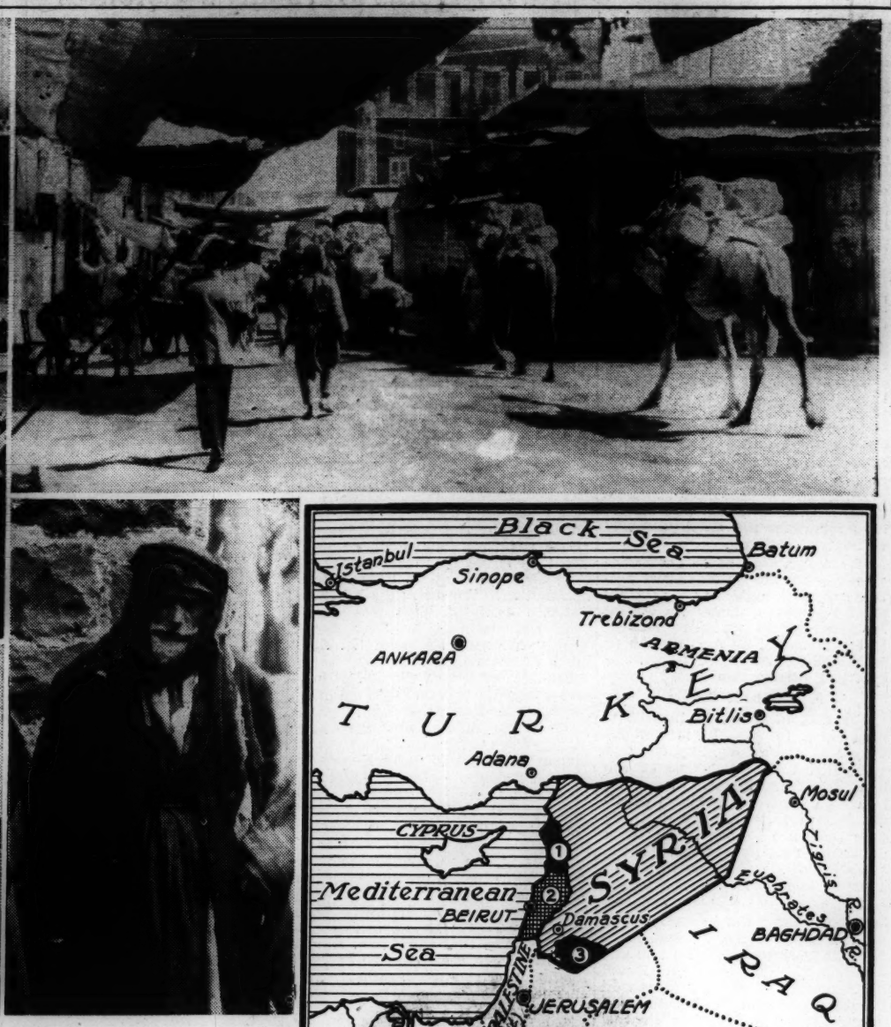
Two-Fold Task

"The purpose of such a conference would be," he adds, "to achieve a new international settlement to give the world the true peace which was withheld in 1919. A two-fold task is involved; to grapple with the causes from which wars spring; and to strengthen the co-operative work for human welfare which the League has so well begun. I believe that in this way we could undercut the motives which lead to aggression."

The agenda for such a World Conference, Mr. Carter suggests, should include the severance of the League's Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles, economic co-operation, extension of a revised mandates system to colonial possessions which are neither self-governing nor definitely making ready for self-government, disarmament, and development of the League's social activities.

Ancient Syria Gets Freedom After French Mandatory Rule and Turkish Domination





Publishers; H. J. Shepstone; Bartlett; Keystone

Typical Scenes in Newly-Emancipated Land

Beirut's Attractive Harbor and a Camel Caravan Going Through the Streets of Sidon's Bazaar Sections Form an Interesting Contrast in the Upper Pictures. At the Lower Left Is a View of Ruins of the Famous Temple of the Sun, Baalbek. At the Right Are Seen Druses at the French Military Post of Koneitra on the Road to Damascus

Position of Syria Shown on Map

Province of Lebanon (2) Indicated in Dark Shading, and the Administrative Districts of Latakia (1) and Jebel Druse (3) in Black

Canada's Reindeer On Long Trek To Mackenzie Delta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The journey to the winter grazing grounds in the Mackenzie river delta is now being made by Canada's herd of 3750 reindeer which were driven in a long overland trek from Alaska to the shores of the Arctic Ocean to form a permanent food supply for the Eskimos. The uncertainty of the caribou migrations in the far Canadian northland made the food supply for these wards of the Canadian Government a very uncertain quantity as the Eskimo hunters would often fail to find the migrating herds of the caribou in that vast hinterland of the North.

The far-sighted policy of the Federal Government in establishing the reindeer, with Lapp herders to train the Eskimos in the proper care of the animals, is proving successful, as a recent count of the herd shows that it has increased from its total of 2370 when it reached the Mackenzie delta two years ago to a present total of 3750 animals.

A certain proportion of the reindeer will be taken each year to supply the Eskimos with food and clothing.

Alabama Gets New Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A total of 610 miles of new roads were cut in Alabama by WPA workers, not including approximately 410 miles of paving laid by county, federal and state governments on a cost-sharing basis, according to Ray Crow, state WPA administrator. In addition, 4812 miles of roads were widened and improved, and 1795 new bridges were constructed.

Chinese Shopmen Mystified By Visitor's Zeal for Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No one can really say, whether summer or winter, or night or day is the best choice in time to go to the Chinese quarter. This time we went just when darkness had settled down, and it was June. We had heard a rumor that the Chinese theater might be opened, but it proved baseless. But there were other things . . .

A vociferous rendition of "Onward Christian Soldiers" was in progress at the Mission as we rounded the corner and started down one of the little narrow, steep streets that, with its fellows, makes the Chinese quarter a dim, minor peak. Before long a bus would rumble carefully through the district, and the guide would be howling through a megaphone, his slightly hackneyed tale about the suppositious mysteries of the quarter.

Those Guides

He would call it Chinatown, and the men and women and children who lived there would stop, and stare, and grin quietly among themselves. Being on show has brought in money, but I think even the most commercial-minded Chinese thinks the guides make themselves a little silly, with their lurid talk.

We could saunter along, buy some leechee nuts or Chinese candy and eat them. We could watch the dusty white cockatoo in the window of the office, whose Chinese window lettering is craftily supplemented by a double-barreled gold legend, "Lawyer. Attorney." It was warm, and the smell of spices, and roots and herbs and of tight-packed living quarters all drifted into the little narrow street.

Dark Melodrama

Someone said there was a place a little distance away where they showed absurd silent movies, all full of screaming heroines being tied on railroad tracks, and astonishing villains with great mustaches, and fine, stalwart heroes who arrived on horseback, brandishing six-shooters, and who dealt out rescues and romance with one hand, and justice with the other, to the furious accompaniment of music on a fine, tinny piano. It seemed hardly the night for all that.

In a shop window a fat, sleek Chinese, in Occidental clothes and wearing a fine red necktie, puttered about re-dressing the window of his "art goods" shop. His pièce de resistance was a small, squat idol with a jovial look very much like his own. He kept trying it in the center of the window, shifting the surrounding objects according to some design which only he could imagine

Don't Try to Explain It

Suddenly it came to us. We would find a shop where they sold it and buy some music. Phonograph music. It is a little like the first ripe olive, or Indian curry; Chinese music, on a phonograph record, is. It may affect you so that the only thing to do is to break the record at once, and forget it. Or you may develop a certain stubborn taste for its squealing, disorderly mosaic of sound.

We stood perfectly still and cocked our ears. And sure enough, a thin wail came to us. We began to tiptoe along, not to lose it, as it would be the only guide we had.

Swish!

Figures, which were little more than masses of shadow, skimmed by us with hisses of slippered feet, and quick, covert stares. A few lights glowed here and there in the middle distance, like stalkless, smoky blossoms.

We came to the origin of the sound. A little door, very narrow, which looked as if it had come over in the Mayflower. We went into the spider-web of gloom which was the shop behind it. A man sat behind a wicket, making marks with a brush on some sheets of white paper. His hand, holding the brush the way we were distinctly told not to hold a pen in school, flew over his work. He looked up at us, but he seemed to look quite through us, and if he really saw us, there was nothing in his face to say.

Manners

A slick young Chinese wearing baggy gray flannels and a bright red sweater, came slipping out of the back room. His hands were patting each other, and he said, in a clipped way, "Yes—what can I do?"

We asked him if he had any phonograph records.

He laughed and said, "You want 'You're Toos to Me'? Mebbe you like 'These Foolish Thing' . . . All same nice music. Englees music. Gleat Blitain Englees."

I think he would have rushed on, and it was clear he knew something of the subject. We later heard that he played piano in a jazz band in a Chinese-American restaurant; and some day I meant to find him and learn how he grew interested in learning to play Occidental music which must, in its way, be as distressing to the Chinese ear as Oriental music is, ordinarily, to the ears of the western world.

Fun or Earnest?

We said we wanted some Chinese music records.

His eyebrows, which were like black wings, flew up over his glittering eyes, and for an instant the smile faded from his face, as if he thought we were making sport of him.

But we convinced him we were serious.

He shouted abruptly, in a tone that rocked like a hobby horse to someone in the back room. A moon-shaped face poked forth between dark crimson curtains. A strange jumble of words tumbled on the confined air of the little shop. The man at the desk continued to speed his brush over the paper.

The young man in the gray flannels and red sweater poked about, among boxes and shelves, under random drifts of newspaper, in a drawer or two. Finally he found what he was looking for. Three records, covered with dust. He gave a great blow. The dust transferred itself to new locations.

These Occidentals!

"You like Chinese music?" he said, with a slight suspicion of jocularity. "You want me to play 'em for you? You take without play?"

We said we'd just take them as they were. Yes, we liked it once in a while. We—

Now the man behind the wicket was watching us with an intent stare. As if he thought we were a little touched. Suddenly the thought of what Chinese music sounds like, on cheap phonograph records, swept over us. Perhaps he was right.

The young man wrapped the records up in a bit of newspaper for us. He seemed to be laughing at something. He said: "Fifty cents, please."

Three records, fifty cents? Strange.

He looked over at the man behind the wicket and said something, at which they both laughed. And I thought there was something a little cajoling in the way he said, "Come again, please."

Maybe it isn't every day they can sell some records they'd forgotten they had to daffy chance customers for 50 cents.

Ionic's Last Trips In Pacific Recall 33-Year Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Announcement by the Shaw Savill & Albion Company that the liner Ionic is to be sold at the end of this year recalls the 50 years of the history of direct steam service between New Zealand and the homeland.

The Ionic, 12,000 tons, is the oldest passenger ship in the New Zealand-Britain service. She was launched 33 years ago, one of a trio of sisters—Ionic, Corinthic, and Athenic—built for the White Star line and chartered by the Shaw Savill Company.

For years they were the largest ships on the run. In those days and until the Panama canal was opened, direct lines between Britain and New Zealand used to take the Cape of Good Hope route outward and the Cape Horn route from New Zealand homeward.

Now ships go backward and forward via Panama, save some that, to avoid the canal dues in these days of high exchange, run home (as England is called) via the Horn.

The Ionic is a splendid specimen of the shipbuilder's craft. She is still sound after steaming 2,000,000 miles, and her engines are running so well that she recently logged a higher speed than she did in her early years.

These old ships are held in affectionate regard by New Zealanders as links with the homeland. People who have traveled in them, perhaps years before, go on board to see their quarters again.

It has been suggested that when the Ionic leaves New Zealand on her last voyage in a few months' time she should receive a public farewell in recognition of her long service to the dominion.

Hall 400 Years Old Presented to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORMSKIRK, Eng.—Dating back more than 400 years, Rufford Old Hall, near this Lancashire town, along with 11 acres of park and woodland, has been given to the nation by Lord Hesketh.

This ancient hall houses the sole surviving example of the movable screens which were a feature of Lancashire and Cheshire halls in the fifteenth century. This one stands where its owner set it in the reign of Henry VII. So that the hall may be maintained in a state of preservation, Lord and Lady Hesketh have endowed the gift.

Learn DIESEL ...FIT YOURSELF FOR A FIT JOB

THE DAWN of the Diesel Age multiplies opportunities for ambitious, mechanically inclined men. Men who know Diesels are in demand. Become a Diesel expert able to pick your job in whatever branch of this new industry most appeals to you. This noted school will develop your knowledge and skill by proven, direct methods. Resident day, night and approved home study classes now forming.

SEND FOR INFORMATION

Get complete story of this new industry and the opportunities it holds for you. Fill in coupon and mail it NOW for full details and descriptive literature. No obligation.

USE THIS COUPON

New York Diesel Institute, Inc.,
787 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Send complete story on Diesel opportunities and details of practical Diesel training.

Name.....
(Please Print Plainly)
Address.....
City..... State.....

by appointment

The Vanderbilt Hotel in New York, has for years been identified with the patronage of the world's social and business leaders. Rooms newly furnished, decorated and completely modernized.

Tariff begins at $4 single, $6 double. Suites from $8.

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVE., at 34th ST., N.Y.

No Student's Outfit complete *without a KODAK*

Help your girl or boy keep a picture record of happy days at school or college. Kodaks and Ciné-Kodaks here in a broad range of prices.

NEW friends, new scenes, new and thrilling experiences... every student wants to remember them all, always. Help your girl or boy keep a picture record of these happy days; make your going-away gift a Kodak.

Kodaks from $5, Brownies from $1, Ciné-Kodaks from $34.50. Here you'll find exactly what you want at the price you want to pay. Today's Kodaks are smart, sturdy, easier than ever to operate. Step in and see.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N.W.

Low railroad rates . . . low living rates at HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue at 49th St. New York City
make a trip to New York irresistible!
★ Come to this modern, comfortable hotel . . . 800 outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.
DINE at CASINO-IN-THE-AIR

The Food they Like- SOLD EVERYWHERE

Dr. Ross' DOG AND CAT FOOD

NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

DAY DIVISION

Students alternate ten week periods in school with ten week periods at work, gaining practical experience and earning while learning.

College of Liberal Arts — College of Engineering
College of Business Administration

EVENING DIVISION

Men and women who are employed during the day attend classes at convenient evening hours—earning while learning.

School of Law — School of Business

The usual degrees are conferred in all schools
Call, Write or Telephone for Catalogue of School in which You Are Interested.
316 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON - Telephone KENmore 5800

Three times a day in any season Serve them Postum..

"THERE'S A REASON"

hotel Collingwood

Small, quiet and select. One half block from 5th Avenue stores. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Coffee. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK 25% REDUCTION

"LaciCover"
THE GIRDLE LENGTH BRASSIERE

It molds the bust to a lovely, natural, youthful line.

Worn with any girdle, LaciCover gives you a smooth foundation for your most-fitted gowns. It eliminates "spare tires," brassiere ridges and girdle tops. Made of two-way stretch lastex lace, it is light as a feather, boneless, washes like a handkerchief.

For sale only at Salon of
Madame Alston
383 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
Between 35th and 36th Streets

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Rogers Peet ● Makers of Fine Clothes

Get to know the modern Rogers Peet

Exclusive
Fashions for Fall
featured at $50 and $55

From styles originated by our nationally famous designer come these exclusive new Fall suits.
Hand tailored in our own workrooms, each suit a product of the *modern* Rogers Peet.

A perfect fit—or money back.

Rogers Peet Company
NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE at Forty-first St. | LIBERTY ST. at Broadway | WARREN ST. at Broadway | 13th ST. at Broadway | 35th ST. at Broadway
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
BOSTON: 104 TREMONT ST. at Bromfield

For Hair Abused by Sun and Water

Regular $7.50 Reconditioning PERMANENT For a Limited Time Only $5

Gives you the benefit of a hot oil shampoo, and will add life and lustre to your hair.

COLLE'S
204 Fifth Ave. BUHL BUILDING ATlantic 0554 FOURTH FLOOR
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jonasson's Presents

Accent on Color with your black dress

Fashion decrees color contrast to add life to your new fall dress. This satin backed crepe is quite distingué with its Beige or Juliet Blue jacket, Persian trimmed, highlighted with full length zipper. The sophisticated straight silhouette has the important slashed skirt . . . a companion style to the flared trend. *Sizes 10 to 18.*

$25

This is but one of a choice collection of new fall models presented by Jonasson's on the Second Floor.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

Regional Minimum Wage Law Awaits Approval in Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Brazil claims a record in the matter of social legislation. In a recent bulletin of the Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce there is this sentence:

"In the last five years (Brazil) was the country which elaborated and put into execution the greatest number of laws for the protection of workers, (laws) inspired by or grounded on the most modern juridical and social concepts." This assertion also formed part of the report read to the Conference on Labor which met in Santiago, Chile, in January of 1936.

Before President

The most recent chapter in this legislative evolution of Brazil is the law establishing a minimum wage. Early in June the bill went from the Senate to the President and is now being debated editorially in many papers. Brief résumés of the proposed bill indicate that regional commissions will be established for the various sections of this enormous country, with widely differing standards of living to determine the proper minimum wage for each locality.

Each commission will have a representative of the employers, of the workers and a government official. For the inauguration and establishment of these commissions the "Estado de Sao Paulo" asserts that a credit of slightly more than $1,000,000 will be required. This newspaper also believes that the plan can hardly be put into practice in less than two years.

Cost of Administration

The conservative press is attacking the proposal on the grounds that a minimum wage will raise still further the cost of living, and this is a vital issue in Brazil today; that it will hurt the laborer more than it will help him; and that it is unnecessary in Brazil at this time, and that it cannot be administered excepting at great cost.

Rio's "Journal do Commercio" states:

"A minimum wage established in accordance with the law will be rather than a factor of prosperity, one of disorganization, of anarchy, of trouble; it will raise the cost of production, cause unemployment and the humiliation of the humble worker; it will reduce the wages of the skilled employee and the earnings of the employers and entrepreneurs."

Welfare and Security

It is doubtful whether this editorial and others along the same line will alter the course of action of the Vargas Government. Ever since 1930, first as a revolutionary provisional government, and since 1934 as an elected regime, the present rulers of Brazil have put forth a vast number of social welfare laws. These range from the laws establishing trade unions, hours of labor, professional organizations and vacations with pay, to the nationalization of labor, indemnities to discharged workers, insurances of all kinds and special laws regarding the employment of women and children.

The consttution of 1934 also includes sections devoted to social welfare and, in accordance with certain articles in that document, a project for Labor Courts has been presented to the President by Agamemnon de Magalhães, Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce.

Nutrition of People

The cost of living in Brazil has been rising rapidly and is now the subject of discussions, inquiries and administrative action. One of the most interesting matters in connection with the whole program of social legislation, and more especialy with reference to the matter of a living or minimum wage, is the question of the malnutrition of Brazilians in general.

Just when this problem came to be front page news in Brazil it is hard to say. For many years, however, writers on sociological and anthropological problems in Brazil have commented at great length on the improper and insufficient food consumed by the masses in this land of plenty. In fact there are those who go so far as to say that if the problem of proper and abundant food could be solved, many other problems would be solved, too.

Alexandre Moscoso in the May bulletin of the Ministry of Labor says that "The solution of the problem of nutrition becomes daily more urgent and imperative . . . In no other country, perhaps, is the study of this question more necessary and urgent than in Brazil." After studying the wages paid in Brazil and making a plea for a minimum wage which will give the worker what he needs to buy the food which science claims he requires, Sr. Moscoso gives a comparison of the Brazilian situation with that in the Argentine.

Educating Masses

Undoubtedly one of the many factors which has focussed attention on this problem has been the work of anthropologists and others who have been studying the question of race mixture in Brazil. Gilberto Freyre, in his "Casa Grande e Senzala," which appeared in 1933, asserts that many of the evils hitherto attributed to race mixture are really attributable to malnutrition. Others have echoed his thought and the newspapers have picked up the refrain.

The minimum wage is looked upon by its authors as simply the first step in the solution of what they consider a very real problem in Brazil. Once the Government assures the worker of a wage sufficiently large so he can buy the necessities of life, it is proposed that the worker be educated in proper living.

Factories on Increase

Ignorance is looked upon as a contributing factor to malnutrition. The masses do not know what they should eat in this climate and for the work they are required to do.

Much of the social legislation affects only a small number of people because it is industrial in character. There are relatively few factories in Brazil. Few in comparison to the population as a whole, which is agricultural.

September Usually Means Vacations Are Over

Central Cafeteria

Welcomes All Its Loyal Friends

"Like Going Home to Lunch"

11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Except Sundays and Holidays

327 Fourth Av., Pittsburgh, Penna.

Your Butler Man Offers

Special This Week

On sale at All Stores

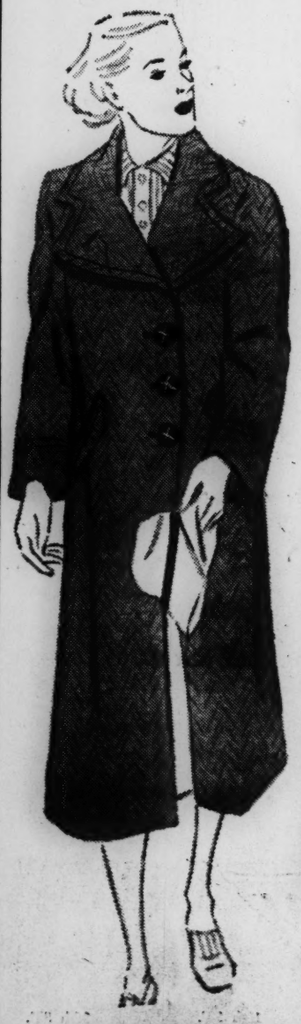
Eveready Fruit Cocktail

2 No. 1 Tall Cans 25c

Butler's for better groceries

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Girls Who Do Things Like



Llamalure CASUAL COATS

$29.75

Tailored by Prinfzess

Sorority leaders—bright-eyed Junior Executives—young moderns who hop a plane or a campus taxi with equal aplomb . . . those are the girls who appreciate coats like these! Tailored like brother's overcoat—broad-shouldered, with dynamic, eye-catching swing. Downy, durable—built to do things dramatically. Belted or box—with a wide lap, deep arm-holes and pockets. Oxfords, Green, Browns. Sizes 12 to 20.

COAT SALON . . SECOND FLOOR

BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Go STREAMLINE "The Save Way"

Markets in

PITTSBURGH
7301 Penn Ave. E. E. 1800 W. Liberty Ave. South Hills
NEW KENSINGTON
BRADDOCK BUTLER
INDIANA KITTANNING

Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.53 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.

NORTH SIDE Laundry Co.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Who Holds Germany's Colonies

By the Associated Press

German colonies, taken by the Allies and now held under mandate, have an area of 1,032,765½ square miles. They are:

German East Africa, 370,000 square miles—Belgian and British mandate.

German S. W. Africa, 332,400 square miles—Union of South Africa mandate.

Cameroons in Africa, 305,000 square miles—French and British mandate.

Togoland in Africa, 34,439 square miles—French and British mandate.

Caroline Islands in Pacific, 560 square miles—Japanese mandate.

Kiaochow in Shantung, China, 200 square miles—Japanese mandate.

Marshall Islands in Pacific, 158 square miles—Japanese mandate.

Nauru Island in Pacific, 8½ square miles—Australian mandate.

Hitler Says Colonies Are Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

Reich had been made politically independent in the last four years; hence the next four would be devoted to economic independence.

In the proclamation, Herr Hitler declared that the directness of Nationalist Socialist principles had been demonstrated by "our constantly recurring successes" in the midst of a troubled world.

Praising at length the industrial and economic achievements of his regime the Führer pointed with pride to his building program and, extolling the "regeneration" of German arts, observed: "This occurred without a single Jew being in a position of influence."

Clamorous applause greeted the reading of this section of the proclamation.

Similarly, the reading of the announcement was interrupted for a long time by "heils" when it was emphasized that "the shackles of the Versailles Treaty have been torn" and declared that the Army, Navy and Air Force were capable of defending Germany against all enemies.

Calls It a Miracle

"Had I prophesied four years ago all that we have done, the world would have laughed at me as a crazy man," the Führer said.

"The national leadership has worked a miracle.

"Today Germany, in her public leadership and military defense, stands more secure than ever before."

He contrasted the "unrest" elsewhere in the world with the "peaceful" Olympic games in Germany and added:

"Even the Jewish scribes can no longer lie about us. What we have achieved we have done at nobody else's expense. If other nations had attended to their own business, there would be a stronger community of interest in Europe today."

World Must See It

Other governments, the Führer stated, had nowhere near the difficulties of Germany, chiefly because of Germany's limited soil and the density of her population.

"Germany is compelled to obtain raw materials by the sale of industrial goods abroad," he continued. "It is regrettable that the world does not understand this.

"To buy one unit of fat, several units of German products must be exported. We must export at all costs.

"It shows a lamentable lack of understanding of our position when we are criticized for low export prices.

Standards Relatively High

"Had Germany not lost her colonies, we could master our difficulties more easily. A state leadership like that in Germany today would know how to convert colonies into economic success."

Germany's standard of living, the Führer insisted, has become relatively high.

However, he explained at length why wages cannot be raised just now.

Herr Hitler's proclamation also ripped sharply into communism, declaring in grave words that "bad times reign all about us."

He denounced "Communist wire pullers," whom, he said, "we National Socialists never have feared, but against whom we always have warned others."

Bound to Fascist States

Stressing Germany's official sympathy for other so-called fascist states, the Führer declared: "We feel ourselves bound to all countries which follow the same impulses as we."

Herr Wagner spent more than an hour in his role of imitator, winding up in a tempest of applause.

Toward the end of the proclamation Herr Hitler mentioned the new, doubled, two-year military service, asserting:

"I have no doubt but that German youth will serve without batting an eye. I spent four years in the army during the world war."

Reading of the proclamation ended the day's session, pending a "cultural" assembly at 8 p. m. (2 p. m., eastern standard time) at which the Führer, himself, was to speak.

It was expected the details of the four-year economic plan would be disclosed at subsequent sessions of the convention.

Pointing a warning finger at Spain's revolt, Julius Streicher, high priest of anti-Semitism, told the assembled party today that Germany "is determined not to tolerate the organized and systematic destruction of civilization."

He spoke before the opening session of the Congress, amid noisy cheers and marching demonstrations.

Herr Streicher, who also is the Nuremberg district leader, greeted with special words of praise representatives of the "Greatest Anti-Communist Organization"—a group of Italian Fascists who are attending the convention—and, turning to Spain, declared that Germany "year after year has raised its voice" in warning against Bolshevism.

Neutrality Held Futile

In his keynote speech, Minister-Without-Portfolio Rudolf Hess, without mentioning France by name, declared that governments "already are unable to enforce among their own people the neutrality (towards Spain) which was suggested by themselves."

"For the sake of the culture and civilization of the world, we must continue to warn against Bolshevism, which in Spain reveals itself in all its terrible wickedness," he added.

A roar of "heils" resounded through the crowd when Herr Hess thanked Chancellor Hitler for making the National Socialist party and the Germany Army strong, "for delivering Germany from murder, torture and incendiarism and for making Germany a guarantor of peace."

London Sees Demand To Gain Exemption From League Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—Adolf Hitler's claim in his Nuremberg speech today that Germany needs colonies to enable her to obtain raw materials on equal terms with other nations is challenged by British economists.

Under existing Congo Basin treaties, for example, it is pointed out that German manufactures can stand on equal terms with those of other countries to purchase raw materials from the chief producing colonial areas in Africa. Even from a majority of the highly protected territories, as Sir Arthur Salter has explained, "raw materials are available on equal terms to any purchaser." He points out that while it is true that German merchants are handicapped by having to buy foreign exchange, that difficulty arises from the Reich's own domestic policy. Sir Norman Angell says that Britain built her greatest export trade upon raw materials produced in a foreign state (the United States). It would not have helped save the British cotton industry if the sources of raw material had been in the Sudan or India rather than in Louisiana. Ownership has not enabled Britain to obtain cotton for nothing, or any cheaper. Moreover, Britain cannot secure nickel or asbestos from Canada for nothing.

Apart from the question of prestige, it is believed here that one of the main causes of Germany's colonial drive is that possession of colonies would exempt her raw materials from any possible league control under Article XVI of the Covenant. This is because the recent Ethiopian experience shows that embargoing powers are extremely reluctant to interfere with an aggressor's ships when carrying produce from its own colonies, since this is likely to be regarded as a "military sanction."

Hoover Plans in Chicago For Part in Campaign

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Former President Hoover arrived Sept. 7 on one of his frequent cross-country business trips and said he was going to spend the afternoon discussing plans for his political activity during the next 60 days.

He declined to amplify his statement in San Francisco Friday that he would make speeches on behalf of Gov. Alfred M. Landon's Republican presidential candidacy this month in Denver and New York.

Mr. Hoover did not say with whom he would confer. He was met at the train by Arch W. Shaw, Chicago business man and long-time friend. Mrs. Hoover and her secretary accompanied Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover was to be in New York for a directors' meeting today.

South Carolina Governor Wins Majority in House

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 9 (AP)—Returns from a runoff primary gave a working majority in the House today to Gov. Olin Johnston, who ousted with troops a year ago a state road board he accused of graft.

The 38-year-old Governor's victory, however, left the two houses divided on the "highway issue." The anti-Johnston forces continued to wield an overwhelming majority in the Senate, although Johnston adherents gained a few seats.

The Old Road Coffee House
80 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR
Delicious Food for those who know—and appreciate—the BEST
Luncheon 12-2 Sunday Dinner 12:30-8
Tea 2:30-5:30 Sunday Supper 5:30-8
Dinner 5:30-8
Telephone Montclair 2-0332

SPECIAL this week!

Tropical Roll 50c qt.

Pure fruit orange ice center, surrounded by creamy vanilla ice cream . . . rolled in freshly shredded cocoanut.

Free Delivery Service
Stores in Northern Jersey

Franklin Ice Cream Co.

Institutes Meet In Conference On Peace Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—With reports showing uniform success this year, leaders of various institutes of international relations, met Sept. 7 at Pendle Hill, Quaker College, for a four-day conference.

Whittier Institute at Whittier College, California, was represented by Joseph Conard, a native of Lansdowne. Other institutes accounted for were Duke, Kansas, Grinnell, Midwest, Swarthmore, New England, Nashville, and the Canadian Institute of Politics and Economics.

Youth Section

The presence of the volunteer members of the youth section of the Emergency Peace campaign at three of the institutes was an innovation this year. They attended in order to receive the proper background for organizing peace sentiment in rural localities. Harold Chance, Youth Section director, reported on this part of the work of the Emergency Peace campaign.

Ernest M. Best, general secretary of the national council of the Y. M. C. A. of Canada represented the Institute of Politics and Economics held at Lake Couchiching, Ont., under the Y. M. C. A. sponsorship. He expressed a desire for closer co-operation between the American institutes and his own through exchange scholarships.

Co-operating

Ray Newton, formerly of the Friends Service committee, now executive secretary of the Emergency Peace campaign also attended the conference. He spoke of the background and of some of the difficulties encountered in starting the first of the institutes.

E. Raymond Wilson reported that more groups were co-operating this year with the American Friends Service committee than ever before. Among the groups who do active work for the Institutes are the Congregational Council for social action, Church of the Brethren, and Mennonites.

Mr. Wilson reported that the spheres of all peace societies had been expanded through the influence of trained private citizens who were working in their own areas.

In Attendance

Those present included: Tom Sykes, Duke University institute; E. L. Harshberger, Bethel College institute; Guy Solt, Grinnell College institute; Aufred Cope, Midwest institute; Richard R. Wood, Swarthmore institute; George Selleck, New England institute; Alva Taylor, Nashville institute; Ernest M. Best, Toronto, Canada; Bruce Sieler, Indiant; Willis Hall, New Wilmington college; Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service committee; Ruth Outland, secretary of the social and industrial section of the Service committee; Mrs. H. N. Simons and Eleanor Davis, Social Progress institute at Wellesley, Mass.; W. Clyde Allee, Chicago; Miriam Wilson, Elmore Jackson and E. Raymond Wilson, American Friends Service committee, and Ray Newton, Babette Newton and Louise Stinetorf of the Emergency Peace campaign.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Other Countries

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:45 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

FUR STORAGE · CLEANING · GLAZING
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
Brunswick's reputation for integrity, reliability and dependable service backed by financial responsibility assures you complete satisfaction.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Taming Nationalism in Trade Called Way to Prevent Wars

A belief that mankind may yet prevent war through reason and co-operation was expressed by Dr. William Emmanuel Rappard of the University of Geneva, leader in economics and political science, in an address at the Harvard Tercentenary celebration last night.

Admitting that the world situation presents a dark picture, with war apparently imminent for this generation, Dr. Rappard asserted that such a "universal devastation" was not inevitable.

"Men may yet recoil before the fatal consequences of their criminal folly," he said. "They may yet allow reason to triumph over the promptings of inflamed and misguided nationalism.

One Crew, One Ship

"They may come to realize that, under the condition of modern civilization, humanity is essentially one crew manning one and the same craft and that all may be lost if mutual animosity is allowed to wreck the common ship of all."

Dr. Rappard called economic nationalism one of the basic causes of the war menace and declared that the United States was not without blame in this respect.

"May I suggest that it may well be that the economic nationalism of America in the past, however pacific its inspiration, has not been entirely foreign to the rise of aggressive European dictatorships?" Dr. Rappard asked.

"Who can assess the ultimate repercussions on the labor markets of the Old World, and thereby on the temper of its teeming millions, the restrictions by America of imports and immigration into the New?

International New Deal

"However that may be, if by the example of the Good Neighbor, the people of the United States could bring about a New Deal in international relations, they would be adding still another and yet infinitely significant obligation to the the long list of debts which Europe already owes them.

"These 'debts of gratitude,' of which none can feel the weight more kenly than the present European guests of Harvard University, are not the less real nor the less appreciated for not having always, as I am told, been fully and faithfully re-paid in the past."

PERMANENTS PERFECTION PERMANENTS

Windsor Hairdressers
172 Main St., Orange, N. J. Or. 4-6233

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
GOODYEAR GOODWEAR

PERRY'S

Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories

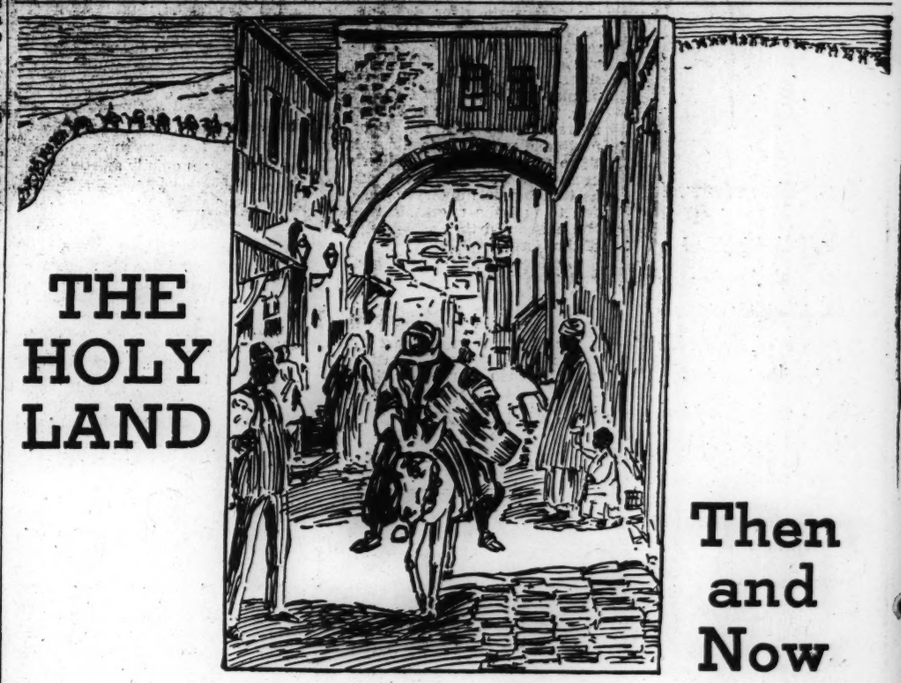
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4441

Announcing our FALL FOOTWEAR

The season's smartest modes, including high-cut Oxfords—Straps—Pumps in new Autumn shades.
$6.75 — $8.75 — $10.50

Gloves Hosiery Purses

Harrison Brothers
East Orange 551 Main Street
Montclair 540 Bloomfield Avenue
Morristown 31 Park Place



by R. H. Markham

A series of 51 Articles Oct. 1 - Nov. 30

at special rate of $1.00

including all the regular features of the Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesdays.

In this wonderfully interesting series, Mr. Markham spins back the centuries for you. From the earliest known record, he takes you from point to point in the Holy Land, and pictures the various episodes which have been enacted at each. Chaldean, Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Jew, Christian, Roman, Greek, Turk, Arab, Crusader,—each has passed over this narrow strip of land and left his impress. A battle ground of the ages, and the cradle of the world's foremost religions.

You may have studied much about the Holy Land, but you will find something new and vital to think about in these impelling articles. Mr. Markham has woven well-known material into a new design that will appeal to all Christians, whether they are Bible students or not; for his stories disclose the same problems today which have harassed Palestine for six thousand years.

Send in the coupon below now, and be sure of getting your subscription started with the first article,—you will not want to miss one. And remember, of course, that the special offer for the series includes all the regular features of the Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper for the Home

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR HLS
Dept. HA-80, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for the two months, October and November, including the series of 51 articles, "The Holy Land—Then and Now," for which remittance of $1.00 is enclosed.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of Regular Monitor subscriptions
☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00

The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:
☐ 1 year $2.60
Special Offers
☐ 6 issues ..... .25

Highest Climb in British Empire Planned by Expedition in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A British-American mountaineering expedition in India is bent on climbing a remarkable peak called Nanda Devi, or the Sacred Bull, famous as the highest bit of land in the British Empire and as having so far defied many a skillful and well-equipped effort. This peak is situated in the Himalayas, the huge mountain barrier which forms the northern frontier of India.

The climbing party is being led by Prof. Thomas Graham Brown of Cardiff University, an expert Alpinist. Other Englishmen accompanying him are N. E. Odell, who was in the Mt. Everest expedition of 1924, H. W. Tilman, who was a member of last year's Mt. Everest reconnaissance expedition, and P. Lloyd. Four Americans of the party are A. B. Emmons, who in 1932 was one of an expedition which achieved some important climbs in the region where western China and Tibet meet, H. Adams Carter, Arthur B. Emmons and Charles S. Houston, all members of the Harvard Mountaineering Club.

Rises From Mountain Basin

Nanda Devi is peculiar in that the peak rises from the midst of a mountain basin. This almost circular formation has as its surrounding wall a 70-mile barrier on which stand 12 measured peaks more than 21,000 feet high and in which there is no depression lower than 17,000 feet—except one which is described as one of the most spectacular gorges in the world. Though it perpetually rushes out a deep mountain torrent which occupies the whole width of its floor throughout most of its length.

Successive British expeditions failed to scale that basin wall until, in 1934, Mr. Tilman and Mr. Eric Shipton, another Everest man, got over it, partly by climbing along a rugged line overhanging the great gorge and partly by descending into the gorge and creeping along the edge of its torrent.

Thousands of Deer

Inside the basin, they found glaciers descending from both sides of the Nanda Devi peak and uniting opposite the entrance to the gorge, where they melted into a river. The remainder of the basin floor they found to be undulating grassland, the home of thousands of mountain deer and other animals. They reconnoitered the peak itself and discovered what they believe to be a possible line of advance to its summit.

It is this line which the new international party will try to climb. They hope to reach the summit about Sept. 25. The autumn is the right time of year for the attempt and, owing to climatic and other reasons, to take a large party would be dangerous, also the excursion must be made within a strictly limited time.

Carrying Own Equipment

The members of the party are therefore going with heavy loads of supplies and equipment upon their own backs instead of following the practice usual in the Himalayas of employing a large body of mountain porters.

They are also taking special light windproof clothing of the kind generally used by modern Arctic adventurers instead of the heavier warm things ordinarily used for the slow cold work of climbing in high altitudes.

These new tactical methods make the expedition unusually interesting to all who are familiar with Himalayan exploration.

Soon to Speed Over 530-Mile Damascus-Baghdad Run

Artist's Drawing of Streamlined, Stainless Steel Trailer Buses Being Built by Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company

Average Radio 'Ham' Now 32, Has $600 in His Apparatus

Radio Comment

Time has wrought a change in the typical "ham" or amateur radio enthusiast it was revealed at the first national trade show for radio amateurs held in Chicago during the past week-end.

The composite "ham" is no longer a youngster tinkering in the attic with a multitude of coils, condensers and haywire and who stays up all hours of the night to "work" fellow enthusiasts. Instead today he is 32 years old, has an investment of about $600 in his sending and receiving apparatus, is employed in some branch of engineering and is a hobbyist on radio. His average income is undetermined though it is quite certain that his ranks number millionaires as well as those who hoard their nickels and go without other things in order to buy tubes and equipment.

Now 45,000 Amateurs

Amateur radio has now reached such a stage that a membership of 45,000 now qualify for the title in the United States and radio apparatus manufacturers consider their attention well worth capturing. Thus radio apparatus was spread out over the big exhibition hall in Chicago at the Hotel Sherman and the convention was honored by a wire from President Roosevelt.

"The work of our radio amateurs has been invaluable in familiarizing many enthusiasts with the technique of aerial communication," the President's wire said. "The result of this has been that what was begun more or less as a hobby has developed in many instances into a real vocation."

Members of the American Radio Relay League, the American organization of amateurs, declared at the convention that 90 per cent of the technical personnel in the radio industry, both manufacturing and radiocasting has been recruited from the ranks of amateurs.

One of the devices which attracted considerable attention at the Chicago show was an apparatus invented by an amateur which enables operation on various wavelengths moving in and out of congested channels at will without the necessity of retuning the transmitter.

Persistent Experimenters

Experimentation, it was explained, was still the chief interest of the amateur. He is not merely content with "getting on the air" and "chewing the fat" with amateurs in other states or countries. It is still characteristic of him that no sooner does he get his set acting smoothly than he decides to tear it down and rebuild it—with improvements. Important developments in radio are said to have resulted from this practice.

Amateur radio has passed from its original function of relaying messages now that the efficiency of modern amateurs' communication allows contacts to be made all over the world.

"When I did my first DX 39 years ago," Dr. E. C. Woodruff, president of the Radio Relay League, said, "I worked 100 feet to an operator around the corner. A little later DX had increased to 30 or 40 miles. When Hiram Percy Maxim conceived the idea of relay routes it was to enable amateurs to communicate over long distances. My first message to California, for example, passed through 10 stations. But now under conditions at all favorable, you can talk to anybody else anywhere in the world directly."

Relay work has not been given up entirely, however. Amateurs in different points in the country maintain regular schedules with each other, so that messages can be sent with certainty over long distances at regular times. It is this group that has contributed notably in times of national emergencies. In fact the Columbia Broadcasting System has recently announced a yearly award to the amateurs who performs the most meritorious service to radio communication—recognition of the aid given the networks during the floods early in 1936.

At the convention, special meetings were held for amateurs interested in various branches of communication-traffic, DX or in the ultra-high frequencies. But distance still appears to be the most sought and spectacular side of the work. Operators still strive to contact as many different countries as they can and to get "WAC" (worked all continents) certificates.

Fast Buses Built For Syrian Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Stainless steel, streamlined, trailer buses for use on the 530-mile, one stop, desert run from Damascus to Baghdad are being constructed for the Nairn Transport Company by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, builders of the Zephyr trains.

The initial order calls for two of these units—one seating 19 passengers for the day run and the other provided with upper and lower berths for 14 passengers at night. Both will be air-conditioned.

These trailer buses will be drawn by specially designed 150-horsepower Diesel tractors, which are being built by the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio. They will make the run in 15 hours, compared with the 35-hour schedule of the heavy buses which the Nairn Company has operating over the Syrian desert for 14 years.

The units will be 57½ feet long—too long for convenient parking in Occidental cities, but easy to handle on the desert where there are no traffic problems and only one stop—the oasis at Rutba Wells—on the whole 530-mile journey.

The new buses and tractors are expected to be ready for shipment about Oct. 1.

Mathematicians Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—At the International Congress of Mathematicians held here, Dr. Jesse Douglas of Cambridge, Mass., was honored with the Field award. Dr. Douglas was unable to be present to receive his honor, but Dr. Lars V. Ahlfors of Helsingfors, who also received the same honor, was present. Languages used at this congress were French, English and German. There were about 730 delegates from some 30 countries.

British Columbia Widens Scope Of Mothers' Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The scope of mothers' pensions in British Columbia is to be widened by the provincial government, under a program announced by Dr. G. M. Weir, provincial secretary. To advise the Government on a broadening of the pension scheme for the benefit of destitute mothers, the Government is setting up a nonpartisan board of citizens interested in social welfare work.

This board will suggest new regulations designed to make the pension scheme more generous to deserving women, and to eliminate some of the present restrictions which prevent many such women securing pensions.

The Government expects to spend close to $500,000 this year on pensions, an appropriation which is increasing steadily year by year.

Cree Indians Honor Lord Tweedsmuir As 'Teller of Tales'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLTON, Sask.—Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's literary governor general, became a Cree chieftain at a recent Indian celebration here. Indians recognizing his past life as John Buchan, writer of mystery stories, biographies, and histories gave him the title of Chief Okemow Otataokew, Teller-of-the-Tales.

The Indians after giving the Governor General a fine white caribou skin, asked him to carry a beautifully beaded robe to King Edward.

New Textile Devices Patented in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Two textile patents of unusual merit, as well as several other patents of interest were recently awarded to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte.

William B. Hodge of Charlotte was awarded a patent on apparatus for cleaning textile machinery. This cleaner travels on a track above the machinery and comprises a housing mounted on a traveler along the trackway and also for driving an electric fan disposed with the housing. The bottom of the housing has on each side of the track a pair of adjustable spouts and the front spouts can be inclined laterally of the machine in one direction, while the rear spouts on each side can be inclined to the opposite direction to produce better cleaning of the machine over which it travels.

W. H. Suttenfield, Olin York and V. A. Howard, all of Statesville secured a patent on a machine for the random dying of packages of yarn wound on a perforated holder. The machine has an endless conveyor which clamps the packages. Movable nozzles close one package at a time and the machine delivers a charge of dyestuff to the interior of the package.

Summer Has Been Busy One For Vacationing Americans

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—The American family went on a vacation spending spree this summer which various resort officials estimate was the biggest since 1929.

Although exact figures are in most instances unavailable, estimates of the amount spent top anything reported in the past few years.

From Maine to California, from Florida to Lake Michigan, chambers of commerce welcomed the throng and marked up seasonal business jumps which ranged from 10 to 68 per cent above last summer.

A boom in cottage building developed on the Pacific bathing beaches of Oregon as a result of the vacation surge. Bathing suit sales in New England went up 15 to 35 per cent. The fun-seeking traffic got so heavy in Michigan they ordered a new ferry for the Straits of Mackinac.

Oceans and Deserts

The outpouring of play seekers' cash—far over $1,000,000,000—rolled into Atlantic Ocean liners and the desert lands of the Southwest as well as into smart hotels.

An increase of 20,000 passengers on North Atlantic boats over last year's traffic was reported by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. And in the Indian country around Gallup, New Mexico, ceremonial dances of the red men were watched by the biggest crowds in history.

Expositions attracted thousands at Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, and San Diego, California.

Ashville, North Carolina, reported tourist business exceeding $10,000,000 breaking the all-time high set in 1929. Miami Beach, Florida, announced a 54 per cent increase over last year. Last summer's attendance was doubled at New Mexico's Carlsbad caverns.

National Parks Busy

National parks broke visiting records in most cases. Yellowstone topped the list, with 321,791 persons, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado was next with 225,866. Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Rainier, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Mesa Verde all reported increases for the West. Only Wind Cave, South Dakota, showed a drop.

Great Smoky Mountain park in Tennessee and Mammoth Cave park in Kentucky held up their end of the record in the East.

The old south, as represented by the restored colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia, kept pace on the vacation business rise with the new, as represented by the New Deal's TVA power project. Each was a center of attraction.

Summer's Record by States

State	1935	1936
California	$222,000,000	$270,000,000
Connecticut	20-25 per cent	better
Florida	Up to 54 per cent	
Georgia	35-50 per cent	better
Kentucky	33 per cent	better
Kentucky	33 per cent	better
Maine	$5,000,000	$108,000,000
Michigan	25-50 per cent	better
Missouri	20-25 per cent	better
Montana	$25,000,000	$40,000,000
New England	14.5 per cent	better
New Mexico	$50,000,000	$60,000,000
New York	$200,000,000	better
North Carolina	$10,000,000 and up	
Ohio	Biggest since 1929	
Oregon	25-50 per cent	better
South Carolina	15 per cent	better
Texas	10-25 per cent	better
Virginia	$100,000,000	$150,000,000

Get a Smart Start This Fall... Wear HOWARD CLOTHES

Howard Clothes, this fall offer you everything you could reasonably demand... decidedly smart, faultlessly fashioned fall clothes of balanced excellence. The fabrics are rich in color and texture... 100% all wool! The tailoring is as fine as human hands of the highest skilled Union tailors can produce. Styles that bear the mark of approval of America's foremost fashion centers. Howard Clothes give you all this clothes completeness at a price that permits every man to plan a Howard wardrobe.

Get a smart start this fall... wear Howard Clothes.

• Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats, "Tux" and Full Dress $19.75

No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD CLOTHES

New York, Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Syracuse, Chicago

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY.. S.E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY. Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY..... Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST.. Bet. Lex. & 3d Aves.
972 THIRD AVE.. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
167 E. 125th ST.. Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.. Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE..... Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD.. Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST.. Bt. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST.. N.E. Cor. Ludlow
500 SEVENTH AVE. . . . Cor. 37th St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE.. 1 block fr. Atl'tic Ave. Sub. St.
671 BROADWAY, Cor. Men. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.. . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE.. Cor. Put'n Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE... Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.. Cor. Watkins St.
JAMAICA, L. I.: 165-18 JAMAICA AVE.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston St

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

Natural Looking: Self-Setting
Created by European Hair Stylists
We Study Your Type
$7.50 and $10.00 Complete
READER'S OFFER
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING SHAMPOOING and INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING
$2.50
Free Consultation to Monitor Readers on all hair problems personally by
Mons. François
Authority on hair styling
11 East 45th St., near 5th Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

IT IS A PLEASURE
to stop at these hotels because every service—small or large—is directed toward the comfort and enjoyment of the guest.

SINGLE ROOMS, from $3.00
DOUBLE ROOMS, from $4.50
LUNCHEON 50¢ · DINNER 75¢
Reservation Office: 151 East 50th Street, New York City

In New York City
WENTWORTH HOTEL.. 59 West 46th Street
WINTHROP HOTEL..... 119 East 47th Street
PARK CRESCENT 87th St. & Riverside Drive
BREWSTER HOTEL..... 21 West 86th Street
CAMERON HOTEL..... 41 West 86th Street
CONGRESS HOTEL..... 19 West 69th Street
BRITTANY HOTEL..... 55 East 10th Street
WYNDHAM HOTEL..... 42 West 58th Street

NEAR NEW YORK
WOODROW WILSON HOTEL, New Brunswick, N. J.
ROGER SMITH HOTEL.... Stamford, Conn.
ROGER SMITH HOTEL.. White Plains, N.Y.

ROGER SMITH HOTELS

YOU'VE HAD YOUR VACATION

-Bottle the Benefits!

HOLIDAY at the mountains or shore ... has recharged your physical and mental batteries. But there's a whole winter to go! Hold on to that vacation vigor by drinking Sheffield SEALECT regularly... the vitamin-rich milk that tastes like cream.

Children, especially, need the bottled benefits of SEALECT through the trying months to come. There is no finer body-fuel to be had, no better milk in all the world. So—keep in shape with Sheffield!

Sheffield SEALECT is more than a bottle of milk. It is the supreme achievement of a dairy company dedicated to constant improvement in its products, in its service to the public. Through nearly a century of such service, Sheffield has pioneered most of the worth-while achievements in the industry.

Sample a glassful of Sheffield SEALECT, creamy and cold. Taste the purity of the sun-washed countryside. Enjoy the extra benefits of SEALECT Milk—produced under strict laboratory protection. Delivered promptly by courteous salesmen—on time every day.

Tune in the adventures of Bitty and Betty, WEAF. Every night except Saturday and Sunday, 6:45.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM of LABORATORY CONTROL

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect
GRADE-A MILK
FROM TUBERCULIN-TESTED HERDS
521 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY—TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8400

WHY
have less than a perfectly comfortable house, summer and winter, when
Rock Wool Insulation
costs so little and pays for itself in fuel saving.
Thousands of users throughout the country acclaim the results.
ROCK WOOL INSULATING CO.
1341 W. Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia
Radcliff 2200

Kenneth Holden Burt
representing
JERREHIAN
Oriental Rug Importers
Domestic Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums
Washing—Renovating
3731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
EVErgreen 4000

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
through appointment by Vogue we show, exclusively in Philadelphia, that Magazine's Ideal College Wardrobe. This wardrobe, complete from tweeds to house coat, is part of the interesting collection of campus fashions now offered in the College Shop, Fifth Floor.

Our New Location
at
Suite 603
Franklin Trust Building
S. W. Cor. 15th and Chestnut Sts.
May we be of service to you in giving conscientious and individual care to your hairdressing needs?
FRANK GITTLER
Hairdresser
Philadelphia - Spruce 6344

Philomela Beauty Salon

Where Experience and technical ability give that Personality touch to your Beauty Problems.
We recommend
ZOTOS PERMANENTS, $10.00
No Machinery — No Electricity
Croquignole Waves—$5.00 and $7.50
MME. FLORE
1242 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Phone Kingsley 9981
Tune in Sunday 6 P. M.—WCAU
PHILADELPHIA

FUR COATS for school for sport for dress . . .
selection now is advisable
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW FLOORS
NEW FASHIONS
The Blum Store cordially invites you to visit our three remodeled and redecorated floors. Everything has been done to achieve spaciousness and soft, neutral tones so that you may see the fashions clearly in vivid relief. Try on gowns in an atmosphere very like your own drawing room.
New Decor For—
FRENCH SALON—SECOND FLOOR
Fashions from 29.95
New Decor For—
MODERN SALON—FIFTH FLOOR
Fashions from 16.95
New Decor For—
FUR • COAT AND SUIT SALONS
Third Floor • Fashions from . . . 29.95
THE BLUM STORE
PHILADELPHIA
chestnut street at thirteenth

Milk Distributors Charge LaGuardia Aids Price Cutting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Major milk distributors charge today that by organizing 4000 retail stores to sell milk at 11 cents a quart—two cents less than the established price here—New York City's fusion administration was encouraging dealers who "cheat both the farmer and the consumer in order to sell their products at cut-rate prices."

To this, John L. Rice, health commissioner, replied that the 11-cent milk was as good as any sold in the city and that the number of shops selling it had increased to a point where 15 cruising milk trucks, which had been making retail sales throughout the city since major companies raised their prices last Saturday, were no longer needed. In withdrawing the truck fleet, Mr. Rice said it would be retained for emergencies.

Mayor Chides Milk Advisers

Commenting on the charges of fraud, Mayor LaGuardia said that the large distributors were "very poorly advised in making war upon the city administration."

"There is cheating on the farmers, on help and on wages," said Leroy A. Van Bomel, president of the Sheffield Farms Company, one of the two large milk concerns distributing in New York city. "If you don't pay the price for the raw material, it stands to reason that you can sell cheaper. We are paying more to farmers than we did a year ago, and we are charging one cent a quart more for our product than we did in 1934—a reflection of the increased returns to farmers and higher costs of distribution.

"The independents are not paying the farmer as much for his product as we are. They are not paying their delivery men and other employees decent wages. I always thought Mayor LaGuardia was in favor of paying fair wages to laboring men."

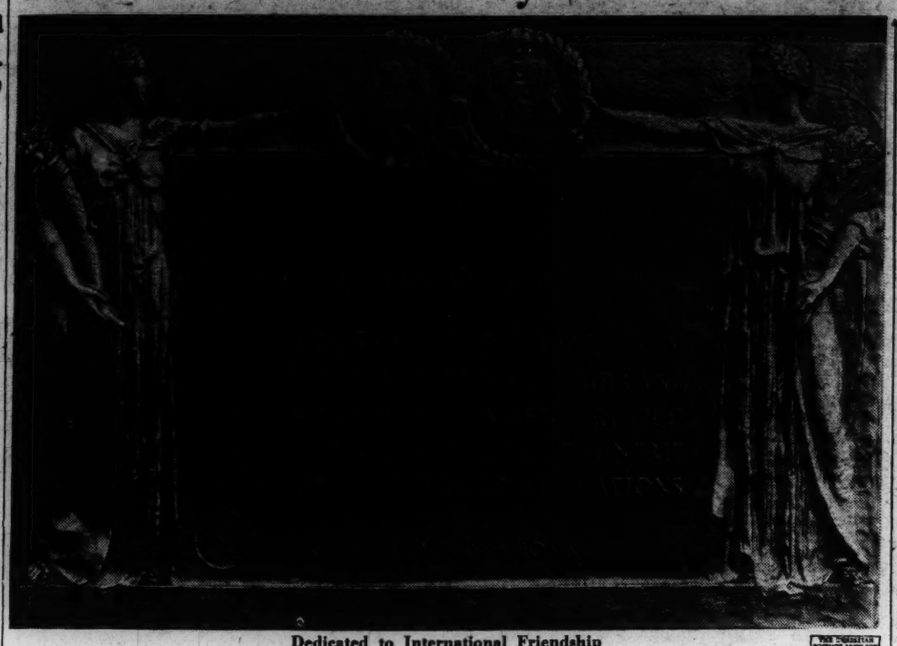
Says Farmers Are Victims

A similar statement was made by Harry A. Cronk, president of Borden's Farm Products company, who deplored the organized resistance to higher milk prices, emphasizing that such "excitement" would revive chaotic conditions which led to milk control laws now resented by the farmers. He held that independent dealers were purchasing milk outside New York state at prices lower than distributors were offered here.

Supporting major distributors, the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., largest organization of producers, issued a statement charging that agitation against increased retail prices would be detrimental to farmers and might result in complete demoralization of the market.

The plans of farmers to strike for a milk "holiday" meanwhile were held in abeyance, pending the outcome of a public hearing on milk prices in Albany Saturday. Dairymen sought to have the hearing held in Utica or Syracuse, a more central point for dairy farmers, but Gov. Herbert H. Lehman declined the request yesterday.

Tablets on Border Symbolize Century of Peace



Dedicated to International Friendship

Bronze Plaque, Duplicates of Which Are Being Erected Along the Border Between the United States and Canada as Part of the Peace Program of Kiwanis International

Plaques being erected by Kiwanis International along 4000-mile frontier, between Canada and United States, mark friendship idea as demonstrated by clubs of both nations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—Boundary tablets are rising on the unfortified border line between the United States and Canada, symbols of peace erected by Kiwanis International. Two going up this month, make eight in all sprinkled along the 4000-mile border since January, 1935, each with an appropriate ceremony and a reminder of the century-old friendship between the two countries.

Points where crossings are made between the two neighboring countries are chosen for the bronze plaques. At first these were contributed by local Kiwanis clubs in Canada and the United States in the neighborhood of the site. Now inland clubs are encouraged to turn their thought to this work of setting up Kiwanis boundary tablets.

Erected Sept. 5

The most recent was contributed by the Illinois-Eastern Iowa district of Kiwanis International together with the Fort Frances Kiwanis club of Fort Frances, Ont. This was erected Sept. 5 at Fort Frances, across the Rainy river from International Falls, Minn. The bronze plaque, with the same inscription as all the others along the border, was placed on a concrete base near the new custom house. Both Canadian and American officials took part in the ceremony.

Kiwanians in southern Minnesota are combining with those of Winnipeg and Manitoba to set up another plaque at Emerson, Man. on Sept. 12.

The first boundary tablet was erected by the Michigan Kiwanis district on the Ambassador bridge between Windsor, Ont. and Detroit. Since then other tablets have been erected and dedicated on the bridge between St. Stephens, N. B. and Calais, Maine, by the St. Stephens club, with the co-operation of some in the New England district. Another is on the shore of the river at Port Huron, Mich., put up by the Port Huron, Mich. and Sarnia, Ont. clubs. The Pacific Northwest district has chosen Blaine, Wash., a point between the Canadian and American custom houses for its plaque, which was dedicated in April.

Two New Tablets

This summer, two tablets went up, one at Sault Ste. Marie on the shores of the St. Mary's river, and the other on the Roosevelt bridge at Cornwall, Ont. In Bracy Park at Sault Ste. Marie, the bronze tablet was dedicated and then taken on a coast guard cutter to the international ferry dock where it was affixed to a six-foot cairn. At the ceremony, Col. Harry Hamilton dedicated the tablet to perpetual friendship as an ideal for the rest of the world.

The tablet, which is about two by three feet in size, represents in simple allegory the two countries represented by two female figures holding forth wreaths of olive leaves symbolizing peace and concord, encircling the great seals of the respective countries. The woman representing the United States carries a cornucopia while the figure representing Canada has a sheaf of wheat both symbolic of the bounty of God, according to Fred O. W. Parker, secretary of Kiwanis International.

Lesson in Peace

"This unfortified boundary line between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America should quicken the remembrance of the more than a century-old friendship between these countries, a lesson of peace to all nations"—is the uniform wording on all tablets with additional information pertaining to each individual location.

The boundary tablets along the 4000 miles of Canadian-American border are a continuation of the good-will message established just 10 years ago when the Harding International Good Will memorial was erected at Vancouver, B. C., Mr. Parker pointed out. These tablets will become "veritable shrines where many will gather in future years to dedicate themselves to the further realization of peace and international good will."

Another plaque of the same design, but with different inscription, was placed in Washington, D. C., on the spot where was finally concluded the Rush-Bagot agreement, in 1817, which established the unfortified border between the United States and Canada.

Soft Coal Waxed To Prevent Dust In House Heating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9—How soft coal may be "waxed" and made desirable for heating houses, the use of rapid soil tests in Wisconsin to determine whether lands outside the drought area are suitable for taking over dried-out forage crops, and how to get the most out of an orange by "reaming" instead of squeezing, occupied the attention of several hundred chemists meeting here with the American Chemical Society.

In addition to the presentation of scientific papers registering outstanding research achievements in 18 major divisions of chemistry, Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, received the society's Pittsburgh Award. This is the formal symbol instituted in 1933 as the "highest honor within the gift of Pittsburgh chemists, and a token of their appreciation of the work of those who have rendered distinguished service to chemistry in this community."

In this award, the late Richard B. Mellon will share posthumously. The honor was voted "in recognition and appreciation of their meritorious work in connection with the Mellon Institute of Industrial research."

The award was conferred by Chester G. Fisher, chairman of the Pittsburgh Section, at a ceremony in Carnegie Music hall. It was received in behalf of Richard B. Mellon by his son, Richard K. Mellon. Discussing at this time the results of 25 years of activity at the Mellon Institute, Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director, said that the far-reaching scientific discoveries which have been made during this period "are merely precursors of more noteworthy advances affecting the whole range of American industry." Dr. Weidlein is president-elect of the society.

For the Consumer

Dr. H. R. Fife and P. W. Edeburn of the Mellon Institute presented a paper at technical sessions which announced the improvement of ordinary soft or bituminous coal by the addition of wax, to the extent that it is now both possible and desirable to use this fuel for heating purposes even in congested areas.

The lack of a permanently dustless soft coal led the authors to study the dust problem from the consumer's viewpoint. This was at first conducted in a Pittsburgh apartment house basement, revealing that an average of more than eight pounds of dust per square yard settled each month, or about 20 pounds per ton of coal used.

Clean Basement

Several apartments were observed to have an even greater coal dust nuisance and to be less adequately ventilated.

Then, using coal waxed with petroleum, a by-product of oil refining, it was found that the total coal dust as measured by the amount settled could be eliminated and the treatment was permanent. Further storage tests on the waxed coal have indicated that it is practical to wax domestic soft coal to an extent that no fly dust appears even after two and a half years. The investigators declared that the wax has the unusual combination of being non-volatil and non-spreading, hence no odor develops in the basement, nor is the floor oily or discolored.

According to the Mine

Three practical methods of application have been developed to a stage which permits varied methods of operation to suit the particular mine and type of solid fuel to be treated. The permanence of the wax coating permits treating at the mine, shipment to distant points, storage in the coal dealer's yard and eventually delivery to the consumer with no development of fly dust. Treatment at the mine entails the minimum cost and the maximum value to the consumer, it is stated.

Prof. Emil Truog of the University of Wisconsin told the division of fertilizer chemistry that chemical tests of stone deposits in Wisconsin have disclosed large local sources of lime, a fact which, in view of the curtailment of the forage plant, alfalfa, in parts of the United States affected by drought, has been responsible for placing Wisconsin near the top of the list in alfalfa production. Lime deposits are on the way to solving Wisconsin's feed problems, he asserted, and at the same time provide for soil conservation.

"It is no exaggeration to say that soil testing is helping greatly to remake Wisconsin agriculture," he said. "The farmer is a manufacturer, the soil is the factory. Soil tests tell if there are sufficient amounts of raw materials on the shelves in this factory to grow a satisfactory crop. The tests also tell if the sanitary and other conditions in the soil are what they should be." This work is being carried on by the soil testing laboratory of the University of Wisconsin.

One of the main problems of the farmers in Wisconsin for the past few years has been to grow feed enough to supply the large numbers of dairy cattle which make the State one of the leading dairy centers of the nation.

Anniversary

Sessions of the Chemical Society will last until Friday, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding by a group of pioneers in New York city. Scientists from Canada, England and the Continent will be among the speakers. Friedrich Bergius, Nobel prize winner, will discuss the development in Germany of synthetic substances which are supplementing the world's natural food and fuel resources. In addition, Dr. E. F. Armstrong, president of the Association of British Chemical manufacturers, will outline the international task of chemistry in solving problems of agriculture, power, transport and housing.

San Diego Fair Ends Brilliant Two-Year Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 9 — After playing host to approximately 7,000,000 persons, the California Pacific International Exposition closed here today, California admission day.

The San Diego Exposition opened May 29, 1935, and ran until Nov. 11, 1935, reopening on Feb. 12, 1936.

The closing day festivities started at 9 a. m. when a parade of 10,000 marchers wound from the foot of Broadway into the Plaza del Pacifico at the Exposition. In this pageant, under auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, were local military units, drill teams of fraternal groups, 12 bands and about 70 floats. Events of historical importance, such as the landing of Lt. Stephen C. Rowan in 1846 to raise the first American flag here, were depicted in the floats.

Historic Flags Flown

During the afternoon, a "four flag" ceremony was held at the outdoor organ amphitheater. The four principal flags which have flown over California during the past four centuries were unfurled while the combined army, navy and marine bands played music typical of each nation.

The Spanish flag, which was first brought into San Diego bay by Cabrillo on Sept. 28, 1542, was raised. Then the national colors of Mexico, first raised in California in 1821, were unfurled, followed by a tribute to the Bear flag of the short-lived California Republic, which was first opened at Sonoma, June 14, 1846. The fourth flag was the American, which was first hoisted on the custom house in Monterey, July 5, 1846.

Huge Book Records Closing

During the ceremony, a huge flag of California was suspended from the top of the organ in honor of the State's birthday. Flags from other states were draped over the peristyle which flanks the organ.

The closing of the exposition was symbolized by a huge book, 24 feet by 16 feet, placed on the organ amphitheater. At 11:30 p. m., the pages of this book were to start closing, while "Father Time" looks down from above.

As a bugler sounds taps from the top of the Palace of Fine Arts exactly at midnight, the last page of the book will shut, while at the same instant the flag in the Plaza del Pacifico will be lowered for the last time. As this ceremony ends, Frank G. Belcher, president of the exposition, will signal the lights throughout the grounds dimmed for a few moments to denote the termination of the two-season exposition.

In an after-midnight ceremony, the employees of the world's fair will gather around the organ amphitheater and watch Mr. Belcher lower a smaller copy of the large book into a vault.

The pages of this smaller volume will contain the names of all the workers at the 1936 exposition. These workers plan to meet annually at the organ for a memorial ceremony.

The exposition was opened on May 29, 1935 by President Roosevelt who spoke from the White House direct to the world's fair grounds. Since that time hundreds of the world's best known celebrities including Mr. Roosevelt himself, have been visitors at the fair. Others have included former President Hoover; James A. Farley, postmaster-general; Sir Josiah Stamp, British financier; Amelia Earhart; Count Henri Baillet-Latour, Olympic games head; Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler; Ely Culbertson; Dr. F. E. Townsend, Aimee Semple McPherson; Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson; Sen. William G. McAdoo (D. of Calif.); Edsel Ford; President Heber Grant of the Mormon church; President Leland W. Cutler, of the Golden Gate International Exposition; Gov. John Troy, of Alaska; Bing Crosby and a host of other screen stars and high-ranking army, navy and marine officials.

English Women Use Electricity To Rout Drudgery of Homework

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The only two women who are official members of the World Power conference today described the way the Electrical Association for Women, Inc., is banishing drudgery for the English housewife by introducing her to electricity.

"We're throwing the chimney sweep out of business," said Mrs. Gertrude Ruth Ziani de Ferranti, whose husband was known as the "Edison of England."

"Of course, English families may want to keep one coal stove for old times' sake, but they have adopted electricity rapidly in the last six years," said Miss Caroline Haslett, director of the association and founder and editor of the "Woman Engineer" and "The Electrical Age for Women."

New Occupation

Through the association, a new occupation, known as "electrical housecraft," has been started in England. When girls have completed certain courses and passed public examinations, they secure certificates and diplomas showing their fitness to teach others about the intricacies of electricity and electrical appliances.

Most "housecrafters" secure positions with electrical companies or municipalities showing women who buy appliances how to use them. They explain "volts" and "kilowatts," tell them about fuses and show how to make minor repairs. One will spend a day with the housewife, showing her how to cook a meal on her new electric stove, or how to do a washing in her new electric washer.

Asked how she happened to start the association, 2Miss Haslett declared: "This great force of electricity looks as if it is going to be the best thing women in the home ever had. Being something of a feminist, I was anxious to emancipate women in the final phase—in the home."

Government Backs Plan

The association, Miss Haslett emphasized, is not controlled by electric companies who are anxious to sell products, but was organized primarily to help women in the home. It gets its financial support from a government grant, from fees paid by members and by contributors from a few wealthy patrons. There are now 70 branches of the association with 8000 members scattered over England. Most of them are housewives interested in running their homes more efficiently.

English schools are teaching a simplified course in engineering and electricity.

Mrs. Ferranti's special interest has been raising the living standards of the 3000 to 4000 girls employed in the electrical supply factory established by her husband near Manchester. For five years she ran a model farm to demonstrate the uses of electricity in rural life.

Miss Haslett was decorated as a commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1931.

Farm Acreage in Wyoming

Wyoming has 1,000,000 acres cultivated by dry farming methods.

Japanese Tense Over Mob Killing

(Continued from Page 1)

nese attitude in demands for eradication of anti-Japanese activities in China.

Naval Units Dispatched

A foreign office spokesman clarified the Japanese viewpoint on this question today, saying:

"We cannot prevent the Chinese from cherishing anti-Japanese sentiments, but we object most strenuously if these sentiments find expression in acts of murder and outrage."

The serious view of the Pakhoi incident is indicated by the decision of Tokyo naval authorities to send a gunboat to convoy a Japanese investigating party to the scene simultaneously with the dispatching of two destroyers to Canton.

Alternative Is Worse

Apparently Tokyo is unwilling to absolve Nanking from formal responsibility for the murder, although Pakhoi is situated in extreme Southwest China, outside of the zone under effective Nanking rule. Informed Japanese opinion realizes that any alternative to the present regime at Nanking would almost certainly be more nationalistic and anti-Japanese. The future will show whether this realization will help to offset the resentment toward this second mob outbreak and to make possible an amicable settlement.

Destroyers Sent South 'To Protect Property'

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP) — Two Japanese destroyers steamed at full speed into southern Chinese waters today as an official investigation of the reported killing of a Japanese at Pakhoi was begun.

The Destroyer Wakatake was ordered to Pakhoi with instructions to protect the Japanese mission charged with investigating the death of Jyunzo Nakano.

Members of the mission, who arrived at Canton aboard the gunboat Saga, halted their journey to await the arrival of the Destroyer Sanaye, the Sanaye was to take the investigators aboard and continue the voyage to Pakhoi.

A spokesman for the navy office declared that the imperial Japanese sea forces were determined that anti-Japanese agitation in China "must be entirely eradicated."

The destroyers were sent to South China for the "sole purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property and watching further developments in the situation."

Toyoichi Nakamura, Japanese Consul-General at Canton, who is at present in Tokyo, was ordered to return to his post by the first steamer.

Elsie Janis' House As Museum Urged

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP) — Elsie Janis tossed the last of her personal possessions on the auction block today in the sale that is to leave her free to start a new career of service to others.

She had nearly $4000 as proceeds from the sale of more than 500 articles in the first two days. Official figures will be announced after the final knock-down this afternoon.

With the auction out of the way, interest will center on the disposal of Phillipse manor house, Miss Janis' historical colonial home. L. V. Case, president of the Tarrytown Historical Society, announced the organization of a county-wide committee to preserve the 150-year old manor.

Mr. Case disclosed that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a resident of North Tarrytown, has been approached with a proposal to buy the house and turn it over to the historical society. Mr. Case said Mr. Rockefeller's son, Nelson, had gone over the estate, which is assessed at $95,000, but that no decision had been made.

Pennsylvania Lost $212,535,000 in Flood

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—N. L. Lichtenwalner, state director of the National Emergency Council, reported yesterday a survey of Pennsylvania's March flood loss showed a total damage of $212,535,000.

He said the figure represented physical property washed out on the crest of high waters which inundated, the report showed, one-seventeenth of the State's area. Losses from suspension of business, trade delays, and damage to shipments were not included in the figure.

The survey disclosed that 80 persons lost their lives, 2822 were injured, 2800 homes and other buildings were destroyed, and 55,000 additional homes were damaged.

Franklin Bust for Landon

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—A bust of Benjamin Franklin has been sent to Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, as a birthday present, by William Guggenheim, honorary president of the International Franklin Society. Governor Landon will be 49 years old on Wednesday. In a letter accompanying the bust, Mr. Guggenheim said Franklin's contention that "'no individual or no political body could spend more than they had and remain solvent' is every bit as sound today as it was then."

Labor Board Takes Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—First evidence that South Carolina's newly-created department of labor really means business when it says it intends to fully enforce all laws under its jurisdiction occurred here when 12 merchants, charged with working women after 10 p. m. in violation of a state statute, were served with warrants sworn out by inspectors for the government agency. All storekeepers involved posted small bonds for their appearance.

Bolivia Is Prosperous, New Envoy to U. S. Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Luis Fernando Huachallo described Bolivia as "peaceful and prosperous" under the provisional government which came into power last May, when he arrived yesterday to represent his government at Washington, D. C.

The newly appointed minister arrived with his wife in the Santa Clara. He is a son of the late Fernando Huachallo who held the post his son now assumes 34 years ago, and later became President of Bolivia.

Goodwill Centers Prepare to Double Scope of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9—A program practically doubling the scope and the setup of the National Association of Goodwill Industries was adopted at the closing session of the annual convention.

A widespread demand has been found for the establishment of local units of this social organization which provides work and wages for many who need them by teaching them how to convert old materials into salable articles. In the last five years, $4,000,000 in wages have been paid goodwill workers, the convention was told.

104 Cities Served

At present 104 cities of more than 100,000 population are served by goodwill centers, according to Dr. E. J. Helms of Boston, founder of the movement. One hundred and seven more cities have, during the past year, asked that goodwill centers be established.

The St. Louis region, according to Robert Adair who is in charge, will establish centers in Houston, Fort Worth and San Antonio, Texas, before the end of the year. Oklahoma City, Okla., was added to the St. Louis region only a week ago. Several industrial cities along the south Atlantic coast will be surveyed at once to determine whether they have the requisites for goodwill centers.

Canada to Be Unit

Canada, now under the supervision of Robert F. McKee of Detroit, will become a separate region with the principal centers at Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C.

The goodwill movement has social, spiritual and economic implication, it founders claim. It sells cheaply and whatever profit is made is turned into the fund for the workers' pay.

It follows the teaching and practice of social service schools in general, believing more in prevention than cure. Non-sectarian chapel services are held. Employees have representatives on the board of directors.

$4,000,000 in Wages

In the last five years there have been no business failures. Wages amounting to $4,000,000 have been paid. It is expected that within one year after the enlargement is completed wages will average about $10,000,000 annually.

Contract Now for a Warm Winter With
PETROL
FUEL OIL
Craig Coal
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana St., Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3437 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3430 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

The Hamilton School of Music
Violin — Piano — Voice — Theory
All Band and Orchestra Instruments
Orchestra and Chorus open to Pupils
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 14TH
DRAMATIC ART DEPARTMENT
Two Year Daily Finishing Course Including Voice and Piano
Catalogue on Request
7038-40 West Garrett Road, Upper Darby, Penna. Bivd. 4147
Rooms 223-227, 1714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penna. Loc. 2485

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Gotham Gold Stripe Adjustables
$1.00 $1.15 $1.35
These stockings fit any leg length. The shades for autumn wear are lovely—Leather tan, a sparkling copper, and Algeria, a medium rich brown.
Hosiery—First Floor

Independent Vote Hits Harder With Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—The coming presidential election will find more people voting independent of former party affiliations, if the trend in independent voting continues to rise as it has in the last eight or nine elections. This is the conclusion drawn from an analysis made by Prof. William F. Ogburn, sociologist at the University of Chicago, and his assistant, Abe J. Jaffe, as recorded in the current issue of the American Journal of Sociology.

Furthermore, the sociologists have figured out in what kind of communities and among what type of people this independent voting usually takes place. This analysis may indicate to the campaign managers of the two leading political parties just where to go to find the best field for vote-getting.

Causes of Change in Voting

"There was little change," the analysis says, "in independent party voting during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, if the fluctuation of the percentage of people voting one party ticket be taken as the index of independent voting.

"But during the twentieth century the trend has been one of considerable increase. As to the causes of such independent voting, it has been shown that those counties that had the greatest increase in the fluctuation of voters from 1920 to 1932 were those that had:

"1. The largest proportion of young voters.

"2. The largest proportion of men.

"3. The smallest percentage of native-born citizens of native parents.

"4. The greatest growth in population.

"5. The greatest degree of urbanism.

"6. The highest incomes.

"7. The least increase in wages.

"8. The greatest lessening of the share of the manufactured product going to labor.

This trend toward independent voting, in general, has been increasing since the beginning of the century, the sociologists have discovered. The percentage of change in the presidential elections since 1900 has increased on an average of 1.5 per cent from one election to another. Utah is the only state in which this general trend does not prevail, it is pointed out.

In the northern part of the United States, it is found that counties which have the largest number of old people change the least in party loyalty. In the North, the counties in which the old folks are most numerous are about 16 per cent less likely to switch loyalty. In the South, the counties which have more old people do not show so strong a loyalty, the analysis shows.

On the other hand, the northern counties with a larger proportion of younger adults show more tendency to change their party allegiance, up to the age group of 45 years, when the voters become "set" in their preference.

Women Voters Conservative

Likewise, counties with large percentages of men tend to change their voting between parties more than those with large percentages of women. A previous study made by Professor Ogburn had already indicated that women voters tend to be conservative. The urban counties of the North with more men have more changing voters between parties, and it seems probable that the larger numbers of men voting may be the cause of the party change, it was shown.

As to the nativity of the population, it is found that the counties which have the largest proportion of native-born adults of native-born parents have the lowest amount of party change from one presidential election to another since 1920.

The more rapid a county grew between 1920 and 1930 the greater was the average party change in percentage of votes cast between those two dates, Professor Ogburn finds.

Yet it is not the fact of growth that is important, he said, but rather the fact that growth in numbers is accompanied by an influx of young adults, for when age is held constant, the correlation between growth and party change disappears.

Three phases of economic factors were studied by the statistical device of partial correlation in the Ogburn-Jaffe analysis. Counties which have higher economic levels tend to show more change of voting, probably because of higher standards of education and more communication contacts, it was found. This conjecture, however, could not be proved statistically.

Counties that experienced the greatest increase in wages during the decade betwen 1919 and 1929 had little political change but those with the greatest decrease, or the least rise in wages, experienced a larger degree of change. In counties in which the wage share of value produced by manufacturing is low, there also is an increased tendency toward switching of votes.

The economic factors of economic status, relative wages, and of change in wages account for almost 20 per cent of the fluctuation in party voting from county to county in the northern counties, the study indicates.

On the question of tradition, it is pointed out that the tradition of voting Republican or Democratic which has obtained in many localities in the past may now be on the verge of change. Tradition is illustrated by the tendency of southern states to vote Democratic and of some other sections to vote Republican.

Thus Pennsylvania is said to vote Republican with considerable consistency, while Alabama votes Democratic regularly and Ohio may vote Democratic or Republican. It may be, say the sociologists, that tradition is growing to switch from one party to another.

A considerable party change is forecast for the near future in view of the increased party change from 1920 to 1932, the analysis predicts.

Up in the Air All Day, Glider Lands at Night

EMPIRE, Mich., Sept. 9 (AP)—Two glider pilots remained in the air until long after darkness fell Sunday, finally landing by the light of huge bonfires built on the Lake Michigan beach.

The longest flight of the day was made by Udo Fischer, of Philadelphia, who soared over Sleeping Bear dune for 9h. 36m.

Second was Art Schultz, president of the Chicago Glider Council, who was aloft for slightly less than nine hours.

Both are participating in a soaring meet that will continue until Sept. 13.

Singing Imports

The Hui Manu, or Bird society, imports songbirds yearly to stock the Hawaiian islands.

Paintbrush Takes the Place of Bees

Dipped into a bottle of pollen and touched to an apple blossom in a Washington orchard, it produced more and better apples than trees pollinized by wind, bees and other insects.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Human hands equipped with small paintbrushes assisted nature's pollination processes in Wenatchee orchards this spring and almost doubled the apple set in nearly every instance where this unusual experiment was conducted.

Hundreds of apple tree limbs on which blossoms were pollinized by hand during blossomtime under the supervision of the Washington State College extension service, directed here by Fred Overley, showed amazingly heavier "sets" compared with adjacent limbs that were left for nature to pollinize through wind, bees and insects.

Here is an example comparison selected from hundreds of similar cases:

Limb No. 1-J. It was a "check" limb, dependent upon bees to spread the pollen. There were 137 blossom clusters. Only seven blossoms set and there are now seven apples. . . . Three feet away, on the same tree, is another limb. It had 93 clusters. One blossom in each cluster was touched with a small paintbrush that had been dipped lightly in pollen. There are 87 apples on this limb, weighing it to the ground.

Hand pollination costs were figured at about 30 cents per tree, nearly doubling the yield. Such results, however, require careful attention on the part of the human "bee." Haphazard brushwork failed to accomplish the amount of "set" produced by conscientious pollinizers.

Scores of men and girls were employed to conduct the experiments this spring. Blossoms were taken from Jonathans, winter bananas and other pollinizing varieties and were rubbed over screens, causing the pollen to drop through onto a piece of paper. The accumulated pollen was allowed to dry for 48 hours and then was placed into a bottle. With a small brush dipped lightly into the golden powder, workmen tipped one blossom in every second, third or fourth cluster. Only the tiniest particle of pollen was required to do the job.

Varieties of apples that were hand pollinized were winesaps and delicious, the two most popular and profitable types in this district. Where trees are healthy and crops are light, hand pollination pays, it was the conclusion of horticulturists who studied the experiments. Naturally, self-pollinizers require none of this human attention, nor do winesaps and delicious if there are plenty of pollinizers near by and bees to carry the pollen.

Millions of bees are shipped into this district annually to assist in the pollination of apple trees.

He Is Tipping an Apple Blossom With Pollen

Municipal Building Code Revision Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16—Revision of municipal building codes to meet modern standards of development was urged by Dr. Maurice F. Neufeld, economist for the New Jersey State Planning Board, in a report issued here today. Dr. Neufeld stressed that many cities were operating with building codes drawn when urban conditions were far different than now.

"Only 15 of the 180 building codes in New Jersey are less than five years old," he said. "These cover municipalities having a combined population of 242,446, or 7.4 per cent of the population protected by building codes. Seventy-four municipalities have building codes which range from five to 10 years in age. Codes ranging from 11 to 15 years old were found in 59 municipalities.

"Ten per cent of the municipalities have building codes more than 20 years old, and 20.2 per cent of the population lives under codes falling into this classification."

New Evansville College Head

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 9 (AP)—Dr. F. Marion Smith, 41, a graduate of the University of Southern California and of Boston university, was named president yesterday of Evansville college to succeed Dr. Earl E. Harper. Dr. Smith was pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., from 1929 until June, 1936.

Spain Reassures U. S.

MADRID, Sept. 9 (AP)—American interests need have no fear about their investments in Spain, Juan Negrin, new Socialist minister of the treasury, asserted Sept. 5. "We are particularly interested in letting the United States know it need have no fear Spain will turn Communist and renege on her obligations," Señor Negrin declared.

School Lapses in Roumania Laid To Sports and Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Sports and military training are blamed in Roumania for having lowered the standard of the classroom and caused an unprecedented number of both boys and girls to fail in their baccalaureate examination at the close of the present school year.

Only 48 per cent of about 4000 presenting themselves for the baccalaureate this year were successful, according to figures published in the local press. The degree is necesssary for those wishing to pursue special studies at the various faculties at the university.

The professors attribute failures to sport, but among many of those who failed the examinations, military and semi-military exercises and duties are blamed. All are obliged to follow pre-military training and encouraged to take part in the national "Sentinels of the King" movement.

A decade ago all the student's time was reserved for his books. Then sports enthusiasts preached the country's need of physical as well as mental education. The American and English systems of education were held up as fine examples. The propaganda was so forceful that the professors made no reply. Now they are strongly protesting.

The baccalaureate is so necessary for the boy or girl wishing to get a good job that many parents have taken the present situation seriously. The great majority of the employees of the State must have the baccalaureate.

The other side of the picture is the fact that Roumania during the past decade has made unusual strides in the field of sports, and, it is claimed, has produced stronger boys and girls. For the first time in Roumanian history girls are competing in field and track athletics.

Philippine Appointment Made

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Bureau of Insular Affairs announced yesterday that President Roosevelt had designated J. Weldon Jones as acting high commissioner for the Philippine Islands. Mr. Jones, who has been financial adviser to High Commissioner Frank Murphy, will serve while the latter is on leave to campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor of Michigan.

Pilgrim CERTIFIED SERVICE

DRY CLEANING—Suits, dresses—rugs—domestic and oriental—drapes. Finished workmanship at reasonable rates.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
PHILADELPHIA
Phone: SOXborough 3001

20 Aristocrat Products
Order Today

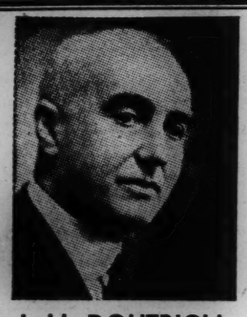
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk

Phone: Eve. 1234
SCOTT-POWELL ARISTOCRAT DAIRIES
Philadelphia, Pa.

For a LARGE SELECTION of QUALITY
Coats — Furs — Suits
Dresses — Sport Togs
for School and College
At prices you can afford to pay.
IN HARRISBURG, IT'S
Feller's
The Store Dependable

THE WM. B SCHLEISNER STORE
THIRTY NORTH THIRD
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
AUTUMN Fashions • • • Ready

Joseph Freedman
Ready-Tailored Clothes for Gentlemen
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.



I. H. DOUTRICH
Clothing, Hats and Furnishing for Men and Boys
The New Store DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE
220 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

School Supplies
Loose Leaf Equipment
Artists' Material
A Full Line of Waterman's Pens and Pencils
WELCOME HOME CARDS
HOSPITALITY CARDS
C. F. Decker, Inc.
Stationers and Office Outfitters
902 Chestnut St. 9 So. Fifteenth St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Phone Germantown 1025
for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

ABBOTTS Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVergreen 4041
South Jersey and Seashore

THE CASUAL WOOL FROCK
in New, Vivid Colors
13.75
A collection of exclusive Fall styles. Rowell priced.
C. A. ROWELL
5615-17 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia

We Never Stop Making Improvements

The Strawbridge & Clothier Old York Road Store, Jenkintown
The Strawbridge & Clothier Store, Market, Eighth & Filbert Sts., Phila.
The Strawbridge & Clothier Main Line Men's Shop, Ardmore
The Strawbridge & Clothier Main Line Store, Ardmore

IT is only four years since we dedicated our present Philadelphia store—a building that included every new development in lighting, elevators, escalators, air-cooling, fixtures, floor arrangement and other conveniences which make shopping easier and more comfortable.

But we don't rest on our oars just because we have the most modern store in Philadelphia. We never stop making improvements. We are always searching for and finding better ways to serve you.

For example:

★ ★ ★ Making changes on the Third Floor for more specialized Fashion Services, including a new Bridal Shop.

★ ★ ★ Redecorating and improving the Model Rooms and other sections in the Furniture Department—Eighth and Ninth Floors.

★ ★ ★ Re-arranging the Linen and Towel Departments and bringing Blankets, Comforts and Bedspreads from the Sixth Floor to the Second, adjacent to Sheets and Domestics, so that all Bedfurnishings may be together.

★ ★ ★ Greatly increasing space and selling facilities for Curtains and Upholstery Goods. Sixth Floor.

★ ★ ★ Redecorating and re-arranging our entire Basement Store.

★ ★ ★ Improving and enlarging our Juvenile Section, including the addition of a Consultation Service for mothers and expectant mothers. Fourth Floor.

Many other changes! We never stop making improvements!

Nor are these improvements only physical. We believe our merchandise preparations for the coming season are better than ever. The new styles are most interesting and our buying staff has been busy for weeks, selecting them for you. The Homewares Departments are ready with their annual September Sales. The Back-to-School sections are in full swing. The whole store is alert and ready. So are our Suburban Branches at Ardmore and Jenkintown.

The summer months have been exceptionally busy. Autumn's prospects are highly favorable. Home coming time is here for vacationers and Philadelphia's great home store is ready to serve you better, because we never stop making improvements.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fashion's Weather Man Predicts a 'Green Winter'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Reports Warm Colors Rising Skirts

Change in Fabrics Moderate Sleeves Showers of Beads

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

SEPTEMBER again! The summer holiday over and winter peeping around the corner. The throngs on the sidewalks, neatly clad, hatted and gloved, seem like people from another planet after a summer with the stockingless, sleeveless, hatless comrades of the happy-go-lucky world which we have left. It is difficult to adjust ourselves to city ways and city clothes after a summer spent in "the great open spaces." But, cheer up, while we have been basking in the summer sunshine, Paris has been busily at work creating all sorts of interesting costumes for our winter wardrobe, and now that the last of the great dressmaking houses has shown its collection of winter models, we have a pretty clear idea of the trend of the new fashions.

In the first place, whatever the weather man may say to the contrary, we can safely predict a "green winter" in so far as feminine fashions are concerned, for green is the "headliner" of the season's colors—green in all the softer shades from the deepest bottle-green through hunter's, moss and olive shades to palest Nile and mignonette, the harsher tones, grass, emerald and jade, being decidedly in the discard. And after green, and a close second, is brown—the very dark shade which the French call "tete-de-negre" and which we abbreviate to "nigger-brown" and a warm chocolate tone. "Garnet" (which is given all sorts of fancy names, "Bordeaux," "Burgundy," and so on but which still remains "garnet" to you and me) is prominent among the colors of the new season, and plum is also a prime favorite. There is a dark prune which is almost black, as well as warmer, lighter tones, all of which are becoming to almost every type of woman. A suit in the dark plum or prune color with collar of fox or nutria, and a blouse of a lighter shade, makes a lovely winter costume.

For dressier occasions, for afternoon frocks worn under a fur coat and for the evening, the petunia shades are in high favor—lovely bluish-purple, violet, mauve and old-fashioned "magenta," the latter, by the by, being also used a great deal for blouses with the dark tailored suit—a rather trying color for the pallid but extremely becoming to a rosy-cheeked brunette.

It goes without saying that there are the usual black street costumes, to which the smart Frenchwoman is always loyal. Flame color is often used for frocks for the "jeune fille," and yellow, in the bright buttercup shade and in the deeper tone which our mothers knew as "old gold" is seen in both frocks and blouses.

Smooth Materials

A change has come over the face of the materials which the French manufacturers are offering for the coming winter, for in place of the crêpy, crinkly weave, they have given us silks and woolens with smooth, "mat" surfaces. A shining example of this change is the revival of broadcloth which is used, in different weights, for street costumes, afternoon and evening frocks. Velvet, always a popular winter material, is even more of a favorite than ever before, in all its many varieties—the famous "Lyons" velvet, much softer and more pliable than of yore, velvetten, a new woolen velvet which is difficult to distinguish from duvetyn and chiffon or "ring" velvet, although the latter is used less frequently than in former years. Tailored suits, long day and evening coats, afternoon and evening gowns, blouses and tunics are shown in all the leading houses in this lustrous material while velvet belts, girdles, pipings and appliqués of velvet are the fashionable trimming for all types of frocks and coats.

Heavy tweedy woolens are used for sports costumes and topcoats, and lighter ones in smooth or "cloquè" (blistered) weaves, as well as broadcloth and duvetyn, are used for the tailored suit. This reminds me of another revival. Duvetyn, the material which first brought the house of Rodier into prominence, has "staged a come-back" almost as sensational as broadcloth. This, also, is used in different weights for both day and evening costumes.

Jersey, both in silk and wool, is still in favor and hand-knitted jumpers, skirts and jackets, so closely knitted that it is difficult to distinguish them from cloth, are worn for sports and country costumes. These knitted garments no longer have the disadvantage of stretching or bulging but are as firm and practical as a tweed. Fine crochet also has its place in the winter collections, developed in all sorts of intricate stitches. As a matter of fact, both these old handicrafts, knitting and crocheting, have reached a perfection which is almost unbelievable.

Satin comes to the fore again for afternoon and evening gowns and for blouses and tunics, and silk crêpes with the "mat" surface are still much used for the same purpose. There are also all sorts of novelty materials, some woven with threads of metal, some brocaded or spotted with shiny cellophane. There are heavy ciré satin brocades and woolen laces, some of which are so heavy that they look like cloth cut in an open-work design. There are also lovely new lamés, some so soft that they can be accordion pleated and others so stiff that they "stand alone," all in gorgeous Eastern colorings, and there are materials in both silk and wool with embroidered designs in velvet, chenille or beads. And, speaking of beads, the all-beaded evening gown in black or colors has been revived, and the shimmering one in glittering sequins—black, copper-colored or in iridescent peacock colors—is shown in several of the new collections.

Circular Skirts

But enough of this—you are growing impatient, I am sure, to hear of the changes in the fashions. Well, the first and foremost, is the return of the circular skirt. This must really be taken seriously. Even the new winter coats are full below the hips—so full that they swing as one walks. The slim line is maintained to well below the hips and then out they go in billowy folds! The upper part of the coat is snugly fitted and buttoned from neck to waist and the fullness below exaggerates its slimness giving almost the effect of a corseted figure, an effect which is heightened by the long, tight sleeves. Afternoon frocks have gored or circular skirts and some of the houses use the gored skirt for tailored suits although the majority make the tailored skirt with an inverted pleat or a pleated godet at the front or back. A favorite skirt, worn with a jacket which has a full basque at the back, has a full back, shirred, pleated or in rounded organ pleats.

The skirts of the street costumes are a bit shorter, in some houses from an inch to an inch and a half shorter than those of last season, but the afternoon dresses still reach anywhere from halfway between the knee and the ankle to the ankle itself.

Broad shoulders are fast disappearing, in fact have entirely disappeared in the majority of the houses and in the remaining minority they have shrunk to at least one-third of the width of last year. The long, snugly-fitted sleeve with a little fullness at the top, not standing up or out from the shoulders but falling in folds like a miniature leg-o'-mutton, is the prevailing mode. A small bishop's sleeve gathered into a wristband is also seen and many of the afternoon frocks have elbow length sleeves, either tightly fitting or in draped folds.

Photo Dorvyne

Left—Practical Costume for Early Autumn Designed by Lucien Lelong in Navy Woolen Crêpe With Blouse of Blue, Red and Gray Crêpe de Chine. Bolero and Full Skirt Are Features of the New Fashions. The Navy Felt Hat Is by Louise Bourbon. Center—Jacket and Skirt of Heavy Black Woolen Material With Collar and Buttons of Black Astrakan, Shown by Henry Creed. Long Tight Sleeves, Fullness in Jacket Below Waist-line and Extra Width in Skirt Indicate the Latest Mode. Blouse of Yellow Cravat Silk. Felt Tricorne From Rose Valois. Right—'Paquita' Is the Name of This Black Tulle Evening Gown. Black Satin Ribbon Edges the Ruffles and Forms the Bands on the Bodice, While a Crystal Buckle Provides Its Only Ornament. From Lucien Lelong

Baby Lore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When my baby at a little over a year was walking everywhere and—of course—getting into everything, I had a great deal of difficulty keeping him from pulling books out of the open bookshelves. It seemed to fascinate him to pull out book after book and then go through the pages, talking happily to himself. Inevitably the books would be torn and as some of them were valuable, this practice could not continue. No amount of "No, no" and attempts to draw attention elsewhere did any good until this plan was hit upon: Admittedly the books were a temptation and offered interesting and even exciting possibilities for play; also, we did not want to close our books away behind doors. Therefore, in a hall not far from the living-room was placed a small bookshelf and on it several of the baby's linen books and a collection of pamphlets and free cookbooks of the kind sent out by various manufacturers, and containing illustrations. These became the baby's books and the shelf was the baby's bookshelf. Whenever he was found in front of the large shelves, I took on a very serious expression that indicated disapproval and said, "No, no—daddy's books." Then taking his hand I led him to his own bookshelf and said, "Here is baby's bookshelf and baby's books," meanwhile handing him one and smiling approvingly. This would encourage him to play there, but he would in time wander back to the other bookcase and the process would have to be repeated.

In time the baby learned that he was much more popular when he used his own bookshelf, and the good books were unmolested. In his shelf I would occasionally hide a toy behind one of his books as a surprise. It taught him to understand when other objects were refused and was worth the time taken to train him.

A child must be taught to refrain from handling certain things in the home—everything cannot be put away until he is old enough to understand why he may not have them. However, the mother cannot continually watch him, so certain precautions are helpful in saving her time. One good idea is to think of this when buying furniture for the baby's room. If a chest of drawers must be bought for baby's things I have found a desirable type the "chifforobe" style with two doors to shut off both drawer and hanging space. Then all the baby's pretty clothes and blankets can be locked safely away and small curious hands cannot pull out the drawers and mingle nicely ironed rompers with play toys. If a chest already on hand is to be used, select one that will lock. In time baby will learn to keep away from drawers, but those very near his play space will prove too tempting unless guarded, and mother cannot always be there to instruct and instruct again.

(Mrs.) K. S.

Avocados—To Add Tropical Touch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE old days, when sailing vessels brought alligator pears from far-off tropical countries, only a few could afford this food for their tables. However, the tropical fruit, now known as the avocado, is no longer a luxury, and is coming into daily use in many homes.

The avocado is best when rather soft and of butter-like texture. It is excellent when spread like butter on bread or toast. In the tropical countries they eat the avocado out of the shell with a spoon. Here we find it usually taking the salad role in the menu.

For an easy but distinctive salad, peel the avocado and arrange sliced avocado and grapefruit in a circle on a bed of lettuce. Fill the center with cottage cheese, garnish cheese with bits of tart fruit jelly. Chill and serve with French dressing. Or simply cut an avocado into halves lengthwise, remove seed, place each half on a bed of lettuce on individual salad plates and serve with lemon or tart French dressing. Most authorities on etiquette suggest that avocado on the half shell be served with a spoon.

Mashed avocado, mayonnaise and cottage cheese combine to make an excellent sandwich filling.

Here are some specific avocado recipes:

Avocado and Orange Salad

This is a petal-like arrangement of delicate beauty and goodness.

Peel
1 avocado and cut the meat into slices lengthwise. Remove segments from
3 large oranges and take off all membrane. Arrange a bed of lettuce on individual salad plates and on each plate alternate slices of avocado and orange segments. Serve with French dressing. Serves 6.

"Dramatic" Fruit Plate Salad

Arrange
4 slices pineapple on a large plate garnished with lettuce. Cut
1 avocado into halves lengthwise, remove seed, peel, and cut into long slices. Sprinkle with lemon juice and salt. Place two slices of avocado on each slice of pineapple. Cut remaining avocado into small pieces and combine with
2 cups shredded lettuce. Add mayonnaise to moisten, mix lightly, and pile in center of plate. Peel
1 large orange, divide into sections and place around lettuce, petal fashion.
Combine
1 package cream cheese
1 tablespoon pickle relish
1 tablespoon finely cut pickled onion, few drops tabasco sauce, and blend well. Form into balls and place in centers of pineapple slices. Decorate with mayonnaise and sprinkle with paprika. Serves four.

Delicious to serve for Sunday night supper, with cheese and crackers, and a beverage.

A Place to Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a mother living in a small house has wondered what to do with the children on stormy days and when winter winds blow. In the very small house, a play pen is often a solution. For the child who cannot walk try padding a huge wooden box and placing the child in that. He cannot fall out, has plenty of room and may be given toys to keep him amused. If placed in front of a window, he may look out. Many children take their first steps in such a box. It is well to select one about the size of a trunk and equip it with casters.

Where there is a porch, a gate may be put up to keep the children on it, and they can be left to play there. Dressed to suit the temperature, this is an easy way for them to get some fresh air in winter.

An attic, too, is a treasure indeed. After one has made sure there is nothing the children can damage and nothing with which they might harm themselves, they can be turned loose with their playthings and mother left free to continue her work below. With the windows thrown open and wraps on the children, the attic may be almost as good as an outdoor playground during the winter months.

A backyard, of course, the children love. That is, if the grown-ups will remember that fancy flower arrangements, lily pools, and graveled walks are not the best setting for the normal exuberance of childhood. A sand pile and homemade play equipment may not be altogether attractive from an artistic standpoint, but is not the joy and contentment they bring the children worth the sacrifice of some beauty? Especially when there will be time for the latter after they are grown.

To Women of Drought Lands

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that I am back on this lovely New England hill and have only to glance through the studio window to see a wealth of gay bloom nodding in the garden, I find that my thought persistently goes out, as I hope does the thought of many women in regions blessed by rain, to you, the women of the dried and withered farmlands of the American plains. Yours has been a season of testing and duress. For many of you it has been a season marked by a heroism of which all women may well be proud.

I did not see the worst of what you have been facing, but I saw enough to realize that you have every right to claim the most loving thought of women the world over. I saw acres of your corn standing dry and brown in their long rows, bearing no yield to feed your cattle, the chickens you tend, or to bring you household money for the winter's need. I saw the cows whose milk feeds your children standing idle in parched fields from which no sprig of grass nor weed could be gleaned. I saw eddies of choking dust swirl above long-plowed fields in which the seed still lay barren, and sweep into your homes to cover with grit your floors, your furnishings, your baby's laundry, your freshly baked bread. I saw your son doggedly trudging homeward along the dusty road with a pail of water from some distant well; and I tried to think just how you would manage to make it last the longest.

I have thought, too, of that war-time job familiar to all women—to hearten and encourage their men by keeping alive a flame of faith and spiritual insight when endurance seems to ebb. Yours has no doubt been this to do, as dry days lengthened into weeks and an unfruitful season wore itself along.

* * *

We women of many lands and climes have still much to do toward reaching out in thought to give a ready handclasp of friendship and encouragement to one another. A hot summer in town, an unpleasant disposition in our office, the "wrong" chairman for our committee, "nothing to wear" to Clara's bridge, or a cook we count not worth her salt—shall these be the problems that absorb our highest effort? Shall our helpfulness in life—and we can be helpful—be circumscribed by our own self-reared walls?

We do not mean to be self-centered. We hope you of the drought lands somehow realize that. We hope you know, too, that many of your sex are living glorious, inspirational lives, meeting the problems at hand with a constant awareness that in this way they are meeting larger problems further afield. But we also know that we would all be of greater help to one another and to humanity, if more of us lived in a bigger realm of thinking. We must help each other to do this. And it would be helping you, too, as in turn your doing likewise will help us.

* * *

A long drought speaks to you of lack. We women must pour into the world a deeper gratitude and a richer appreciation of plenty if we would help you there. We have each other, we and you, and we have our homes, our work, our future. We also have the present, to fill to the brim with loving, helpful thought, with unfailing mutual encouragement and kindness. These treasures are not of the stuff of which droughts speak. You who find yourselves giving all your time and strength to meeting the needs of mere physical existence, cannot but be helped if we women—yourselves included—seek out opportunities to pour into human life this positive consciousness of bounty, in such measure as we can.

A long drought leaves the world of nature pitifully bare of beauty. As I drove past your brown and thirsty farms I yearned to bring you borders of petunias. And I yearned to bring you laughter, the spirit of play, a lifting moment of abandon to the sheer loveliness of life. More beauty in the world is a thing we need, and a richer sharing of the beauty that we feel. Let us, in behalf of one another, become investors in beauty—beauty of seeing and thinking. Beauty of holiness, if you will, for without it the other two were useless and unsharable.

Petunias into a drought-region we cannot take; for it would but add to the ache in the hearts of you whose petunias you could not keep alive. But we can renew our effort to add to and reveal the beauty of the world in whatever way lies within our power and talent; and to share beauty of thought until, perchance, we fill human life more full of it than it has ever been filled before. This is a wonderful trust for women to take on. It suits us. And shared beauty has a way of knowing no borders, no cessation.

* * *

I was in the "back country" off the main highroads, and I saw another way in which all women who have too little time and strength left from the day's tasks, may be glad of help from their sisters throughout the world. It is none too easy in such country, to go from place to place. The hours gleaned from your insistent work are, under such conditions, too brief to warrant setting forth on even a short journey to see one another. Isolation, with its human limitations, seems part of your problem; and in our modern world this should not be.

So it is that roads of many sorts must be made to bring us all together, to help us to exchange thoughts, to encourage one another, have fun in each other's company, steadily broaden our thinking. And we women have much "road building" to do. We must find more ways of making paths to one another's hearts. We must widen these paths to well traveled highways, and must see to it that they are used in both directions. The world has grown too old for us to let this primitive need persist longer over such widespread areas. A network of broad, safe, well-fended roads should unite the women of the world. We must learn to be better road builders, you and I. Then when any of us have sore problems to face—hether a drought, a Spanish revolution, or the conviction that our petty annoyances are important—there will be no sense of isolation added to our war-time service. We shall, instead, easily meet in a handclasp of intelligent friendship and encouragement.

Millicent Taylor

Busy Women

ARE ON THE MARCH TO SEE THE NEW

Enna Jetticks

Every day women are parading in to see what's happening in the Fall shoe world. And Enna Jetticks give them glowing reports! About smart two-leather combinations . . . higher fronts . . . the importance of straps . . . rich, brighter colors. Every shoe is as full of news as it is of comfort. And *that's* saying something—for these hand-flexed shoes are already famous for easy walking.

$5 AND $6
SIZES 1 to 12
WIDTHS AAAAA to EEE

Carol — Green, brown, black suede; black, brown kid, gabardine; patent. In sizes 1 to 10; AAAA to C. $6

Janice — Black or brown kid. Sizes 4 to 10. Widths AAA to D and EEE. $5

See your local dealer or write direct to

ENNA JETTICK SHOES
AUBURN, N. Y.

America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably

KICKERNICK Restware
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Balbriggan Blouse and Broadcloth slack idea was taken from a very fashionable comfort-loving man . . . a dash of feminine charm was added

By puffing the sleeves at the wrists!
By selecting delicious colors!
By cutting trim straight hanging slacks!

WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota

THE GLORIOUS ART of HOME COOKING
By Hannah Dutaud
How to plan, prepare and serve. By supervisor, Stewards' Department, The Christian Science Benevolent Association. Hundreds of recipes. Chapters on nursing, infant feeding. 304 pages. Order from local agents, bookstores or direct: $2.75 plus shipping charge 15c: outside U. S. A. 20c.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 West Adams, Dept. 43, Chicago

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
(Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL. 4-1889
Postpaid—Agents Wanted
13th Year in the Monitor

STEADY INCOME FOR WOMEN
Hundreds of refined, intelligent women with no selling experience are earning money in spare time showing Klad-ezee "Self Help" Children's Garments to friends and neighbors. Self-help patented feature appeals to mothers and teaches children correct habits. Belt unbuckles and seat slides open. No buttons at back of waistline. Styles for boys and girls, for school, dress or play. Nationally advertised. No experience needed. Liberal earnings. We help you sell. Write today for full details.
KLAD-EZEE
243 1st Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dept. 924

Women Amazed! Skin so Fresh

"Mother and I are two Monitor readers who have used Sem-Pray Creme for years. Mother is over 80 but her skin is soft and white as that of much younger women."—Mrs. M. M.

The rare Eastern oils in Sem-Pray Compressed Cleansing Creme penetrate more deeply. It gives your skin a better cleansing that makes it look so fresh, young. Large size 60c at drug stores and cosmetic counters.

FREE Extra Gift Send today for Sem-Pray

Elizabeth Husted, Sem-Pray Jo-re-ny Co., Suite 2345-G, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Send purse package Sem-Pray Creme. I enclose 10c for packing and mailing. Include introductory package Sem-Pray Face Powder and Rouge FREE.
Name.....
Address.....

How Many Is That?

"HELP me cast on," suggested Aletha. "You can put a paper there by your typewriter, and every time I say 'Ten,' you make a mark."

I was typing recipes for Mrs. Two Doors Down. I had worked my way to "Boil until rind is tender but not soft," when Aletha sang out the first "ten."

"Make a mark," she repeated. "And when you have four marks, then you cross them with the fifty. Like a fence. Did I show you my old blue shawl? Corky has appropriated it, so I washed it for him to have this winter. It's mostly holes now, but then I've had it for eleven years. Three. No, don't put that down, I was just counting to myself."

Her fingers moved again in complex routine. "I think, when one is knitting a shawl, it's a shame to have it just a little too small. Don't you? What I will do is this—I'll measure off enough yarn for fringe and put it away, and then cast on a hundred and sixty and knit until my yarn runs out. Ten."

* * *

A WIND WHIPPED the locust trees, and carried with it the bop-bop-bop of someone's *jai alai* game proceeding rhythmically across the street.

"You," she remarked, "ought to see the knitting teachers cast on. They handle their yarn so as to keep tension on it, and go right along and answer questions at the same time. They have a strained look, though, as though they were concentrating pretty hard." She said "seven" to herself, and looked up. "I wish I could learn to trust my count. Every so often when Im going along I have the feeling that I've lost count, and go back and check. And I'm always right."

"It must be something like counting seconds," I said, "when developing films in the darkroom. I use a clock without any hands, and count the ticks. My mind wanders, and I get to planning what I'm going to do tomorrow, and all at once realize that something in the back of my head is saying, 'Four hundred and sixty five, four hundred and sixty six.' There's no way then that one can go back and check, though; you just have to trust yourself."

"Ten," announced Aletha, and I made a mark alongside the others.

* * *

"IT'S A GOOD day for a swim," she observed. "You could go this afternoon, but I can't go again until Tuesday evening. I wish we had a pool in our back yard—I'd be in it three times a day. Now that I have the feel of the crawl, I think I could swim indefinitely. The end of the pool always comes too soon. Fatigue in swimming isn't a physical thing at all, is it? It's just a mental obstacle. As soon as you learn to lie on the water as though it were a bed, you stop scrambling and wearing yourself out."

"That's what Perry McGillivray once said—that it's no more tiring than walking," I observed. "After you learn properly you can swim ten miles as pleasurably as you can walk ten miles."

"Eight," murmured Aletha. "Isn't it odd how many times the instructor tells you the same thing, without it meaning anything, and then one day she says it once more and finally it sinks in. Nine—. You know, I think in some ways women swimmers are the most unfortunate athletes."

"Why? And couldn't you say ten before you tell me, so I can put down a mark? I'm afraid you'll forget where you are."

"I'll remember," she assured me, airily. "Why, because of the photographers. We have to inhale through one corner of the mouth, like this. Unlovely, but effective. So, when the women paddle past the camera the flash always catches them in the middle of a breath. Ten."

"They could hold their breath that once," I remarked.

"If they did that peope couldn't be sure they were swimmers. You know, swimming ought to be easy—I just happened to think. It's the only sport I know of that you can engage in lying down. Now, don't bother me. I have to concentrate on my count."

The breeze whipped a paper off my table; I retrieved it, while Aletha's fingers moved without interruption. As I resumed my seat she said, "You came back just in time. Ten. Did I tell you what the barber said about his electric oven? He keeps house for himself, you know, in that apartment building across from his shop. 'At night,'"—her voice took on an Indiana color—"'I take myself a cup of lima beans and another of navy, and puts 'em to soak,' he told me. 'In the morning before I come over here I put them in the oven and turn it on high, and slice some bacon thick over the top. Just before I leave the house I turn the oven onto low, and leave it running all day. Nice thing, it don't ever get too hot.'"

* * *

SHE WAS SILENT a moment, smiling to herself. "You know, I like him. Ten. Never obtrusive, but willing to talk if the customer opens the conversation. Do you suppose he'd mind if I sent him some raspberry and currant jam? He must get awfully tired of his own cooking. Anybody does—seven. The nice thing about it is that it won't raise the temperature of our kitchen one degree."

"What won't—raspberry jam?"

"No! Our electric oven."

"*Our* electric oven? Are we getting one?"

"Of course. I arranged for it today. Wasn't I just telling you? Ten. How many is that?"

There were twelve marks. "A hundred and twenty."

"So nice," she said, "to have you help me."

"Garrity," I reminded her, "could really knit. Like everything."

"So you told me. Odd, for a mechanic. But you can't tell about people. Did I tell you of the conversation I overheard last night? Mr. Polk and his porter were having a discussion. I guess the porter started it. When I came in he was asking his boss, 'What would you say is the greatest invention ever invented?'

"'Electricity,' Mr. Polk thought. I wish you could have seen the porter's scorn. 'They never invented electricity, they discovered it. It's been around here right along—lightning. Don't you remember Benjamin Franklin?' So Mr. Polk scratched his head again, and handed me my change without looking at me, and said, 'Well, then, the automobile.'

* * *

"THE PORTER WOULDN'T stand for that, either. And then, knowing them both for so long, I had to put my oar in. I said I thought the greatest invention so far was the alphabet. It was Mr. Polk's turn to be scornful. 'That wasn't an invention, either. Don't you know how we got the alphabet? Somebody found it chiseled on a rock.' So I took my magazine and came home. Ten. How many is that?"

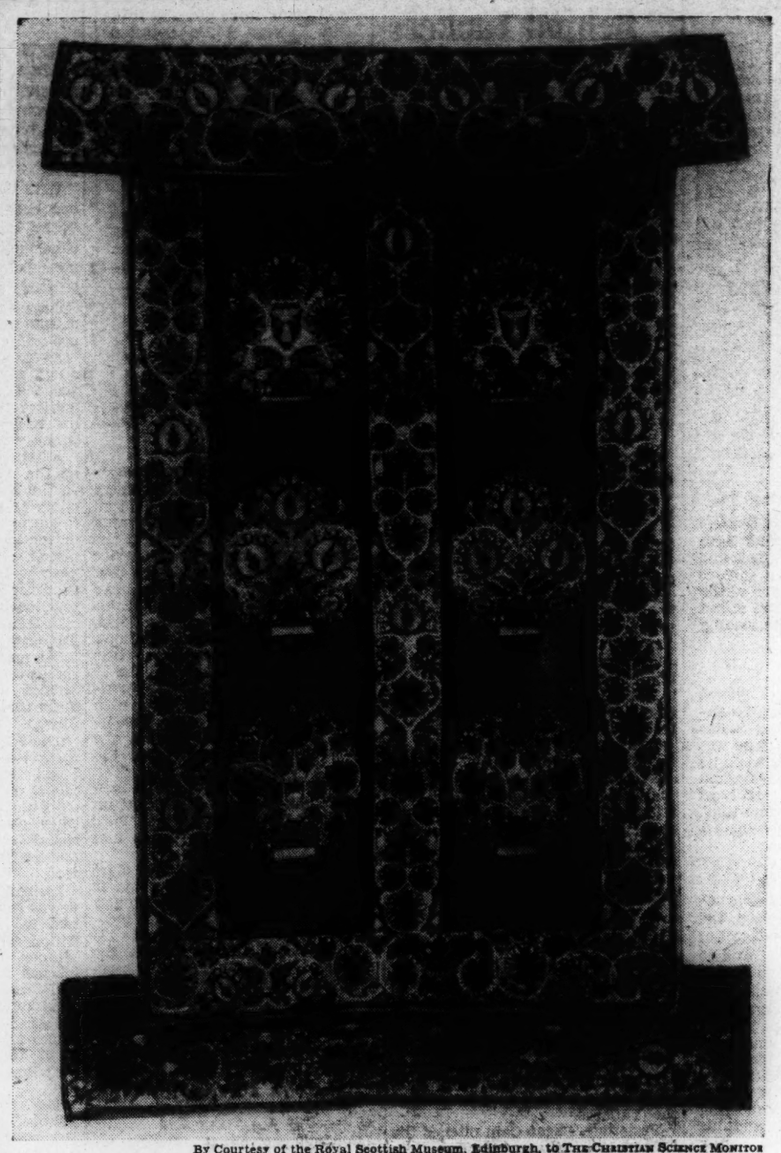
"That does it," I summed up. "A hundred and sixty."

Aletha sighed in contentment, and evened her work along the needle. "Thank you so much. It could have been a tedious job. Now after I knit an inch or so it will really be a pleasure."

She looked at her work critically, and ran a conjectural thumbnail along the stitches.

"I think," she said brightly, "I'll count them again, just to make sure."

JOHN F. HAYES



By Courtesy of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TAPESTRY PANEL WORKED BY MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

THIS curtain of cerise woolen cloth, now in the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh, is said to have been worked during the years 1567-1568 by Mary Queen of Scots, when that tragic lady was imprisoned on the island which lies in Loch Leven. The tapestry is divided by borders into two panels, each containing a row of three stylized vases of flowers (carnations, pomegranates, and roses). The borders and valances have a repeating pattern of similar flowers, enclosed by scrolling stems. The whole is worked in a black silk velvet appliqué, outlined in yellow silk cord and heavily embroidered in a yellow silk brick stitch, which is raised in places by padding. Details are added in satin stitch in various colors.

The character of Mary has long been one of the most fiercely debated questions of history, but her beauty and accomplishments have never been disputed. Born at Linlithgow Palace, brought up at the French court, she spoke three or four languages and wrote easily both in prose and verse. She was, besides, an accomplished needlewoman.

A Place of Blue and Gold

IT LIES in the Scottish Highlands in a little pocket in the hills, not far from the foot of Cairngorm. When the sky is blue and the sun is shining, it is like a bright gem at the bottom of a shallow green cup. To the north and east the sides of the loch are wooded with birches and fir trees; but at the south end the blue of the water melts into the green of fields, with reeds standing high round the knees of the cattle which stray down from the higher ground to drink. It was from this end that we first saw Pityoulish.

We had arrived in Aviemore the day before and, rising early on a lovely morning of late May, we went exploring before breakfast. We passed the shrubbery of rhododendron bushes, just coming into bloom, and made our way along the close turfed grass path with the noisy waters of the Druie burn on our right, tumbling over the rocks in its hurry to join the Spey. Passing a group of small cottages, we came out on to the road and, still exploring, turned to the left. There was a wood of fir-trees on one side, dark blue and shady, and on the other there were green fields rising gently and shutting out we knew not what. We greatly desired to see beyond these fields and, not waiting to find a gate nor to consider whether we were trespassing, we scrambled through the fence and went up the slope.

Below us, about a quarter of a mile away, lay a little oval-shaped loch, its ripples winking brightly at us in the morning sun. It was so beautiful and so unexpected that we could not speak, but stood silent to gaze at its loveliness. The promise of summer was in the cool air; but, except for a few solemn cows steadily munching the grass, there was no one there but ourselves. Toward the far end of the loch beyond the fields, and between them and the birchwood, there was a bay, its sloping shore one mass of sheer yellow; for the broom had come into flower and was throwing back to the sun a more vivid gold than ever its rays held. We grasped hands and held our breath, as if we feared the moment of beauty would pass.

So we first saw Pityoulish.

Presently the sight of the steadily munching cows and the curl of smoke from the chimney of a distant farmhouse reminded us that breakfast waited and we made our way home again by a path through the pine wood, resolving to lose no time before making a closer and more intimate acquaintance with the loch. Later in the day we picnicked on the western side, beneath a solitary tree that stands at the foot of the fields, and looked again at the yellow broom embracing the little bay and smelt its sweet aromatic perfume. We paddled in the cold clear water which is brought by peaty burns from the hills, and watched the shadows of the ripples on the sandy-bottomed shallows of the loch. It seemed as if the sun were casting a net of gold through the shining waters and bringing together to our feet all the joyful moments we had ever known; and when, at last, the evening came and we packed up our belongings to go home, we took with us those moments of gold which had been caught for us during the day. For us Pityoulish remains forever a place of joy and sunshine, of blue and gold.

The Gardener

When he spoke of flowers
Blossoms sprang
In the listener's heart.
Where he stretched forth
A ministering hand
The humblest plant
Unfurled its bravest leaf,
Its proudest petal,
Like pennons flying.
Each flower, shrub and tree
Had, for him, an individuality.
Equally he loved
Strong weeds and wildflowers
Surging for sunlight
In the thicket,
Or cheerfully gracing
Ditches and meadows.
So that his memory is writ
In all growing things.

MARION BROWNELL

Where Poetry and Art Are Recreations

THE core of the Japanese character is to be found in the family system; and this, despite the fact that so much in the system is derived from Confucianism. But the character of the Japanese is quite distinct from that of the Chinese. For the Chinese, although he accepts Confucius and his grading of loyalties, is essentially an individualist, whereas the Japanese is essentially communal. The Japanese unit is not the individual but the family, and therefore the virtue of loyalty and devotion to something beyond his own personal desire or need is predominant. This is not the result of any philosophy, but comes by nature. . . .

The Japanese are still largely an agricultural people, and for thousands of years have cultivated nature for their livelihood. Thus it is rather surprising to find the aesthetic side contending so successfully with the utilitarian in their appreciation of nature. The sun may indeed be the centre of their culture, wherein also the factors that make for harvest receive their due meed of regard; but it is the gentle queen of the night that evokes their deepest and most constant adoration. We of the West also love the moon, but most of us are little more than occasional conformists compared with the Japanese. O Tsuki Sama, as they call the moon, sheds her beams so widely and seductively that they fall not only upon a few fond lovers or a fanciful poet, but enter every little homestead to be the chief pleasure of the night both to old and young. That abominable word "hiking" is now used by many modern Japanese, but not even that can transform completely their attitude to the many comely mountains and hills of Japan. An evening stroll or a long mountain expedition is still a kind of pilgrimage to the shrines of ancestral nature.

The more delicate and tender side of nature evokes their deepest feelings—those little things, those subtle, momentary flutterings of great nature's heart. The twinkling fire-flies, the falling of a leaf; the sighing of the willow-tree, a spray of cherry-blossom, the swift wing of the bird, the light falling on the pampas grass—these are all part of the family consciousness, and through them the Japanese know one another's thoughts. These form the chief subject-matter of their poetry and art, and poetry and art are among the most popular recreations in Japan. Nature still gives the Japanese most of their national holidays, just as the banks now give us ours, and their sports and amusements on these occasions are associated with the local shrines, whither they come *en familla*.

When we look on a flimsy little Japanese house, so slightly built that it is easily taken almost to pieces twice a year for the cleaning which the law demands, we can hardly realize the strength of its pull on its members. Not one of them is really happy to be long or far from home, where, without anything that suggests unpleasant or unwholesome overcrowding, an intimacy approaching gregariousness prevails.—ERNEST H. PICKERING, in "Japan's Place in the Modern World." (London: Harrap.)

Willingness and Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN thought, instructed largely in material ways and means of accomplishing its designs, often forces conclusions, ignores justice, and resists spiritual revelation. Hence it gropes its difficult way towards so-called achievement without recourse to heavenly inspiration or guidance. In the struggle for health, happiness, and success, men find that the resources of erroneous, material thinking have, from time to time, signally failed. But when, through the study of Christian Science, the individual turns to God, infinite Mind, for help and comfort, he soon learns that the essential requirements to success in any right endeavor are far above any merely material education, human efficiency, or physical ability.

Underlying all true accomplishment is the foundation of inviolable and irrevocable spiritual law, the law of God, good. Obedience to this law is made possible through the increase of spiritual understanding gained in Christian Science. It is because of ignorance and indifference to the divine precepts that the operations of mortal mind inevitably result in failure; whereas, willingness to observe Love's order, based on active comprehension of its demands, leads to welcome unfoldment and progress. Obviously, this process involves a radical change in human thinking. It inculcates, as indispensable, obedience to Christ, as Paul admonished (Ephesians 4:22-24): "That ye put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

Christian Science is teaching mankind how to follow the teachings of the master Christian. The consecrated study of the Holy Scriptures in the light of our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the one certain method of obtaining the desired healing effect. Leading the way for us in the overcoming of sin, sickness, disease, failure, discouragement, and loss, Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 24), "Acquaintance with the original texts, and willingness to give up human beliefs (established by hierarchies, and instigated sometimes by the worst passions of men), open the way for Christian Science to be understood, and make the Bible the chart of life, where the buoys and healing currents of Truth are pointed out." As we exercise the spiritual qualities of willingness and obedience, our bark of spiritual progress follows the "healing currents of Truth," and avoids the treacherous shoals of materialism.

The prophet Isaiah saw the vital need for repentance on the part of the children of Israel who had strayed from the true worship, and voiced God's promise, "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." Centuries later, Christ Jesus strove to awaken in the people of his time a greater measure of spirituality. Rebuking hypocrisy, and realizing how difficult it seemed for false belief to give up its adamantine misconceptions, involving an anthropomorphic concept of God, he said (Matthew 23:37), "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" Why did not they who lived in his time heed our Saviour's sacred counsel and admonition? Could they not have lightened his burden and gladdened his loving heart with a clearer sign of willingness to obey divine Love's behests? But they of the temple and the inhabitants of the great city were too much engrossed in the narrow, bigoted considerations of doctrinal religious practice to give thought to the need for fresh inspiration, insight, and spiritual advancement. Hence, when the healing influence of Jesus' unprecedented obedience to the law of "righteousness and true holiness" began seriously to be felt, they cried, "Crucify him, crucify him."

Is the city of our habitation greatly different today? How feeble seems the human effort to become Christlike! But in Christian Science there is a powerful movement towards equity, justice, honor, love, and righteousness. Following in the Master's footsteps, the genuine Christian Scientist is alert, and willing to take his stand for Truth and Love in opposition to evil in any form. Induced and promoted by an enlarging spiritual-mindedness, willingness, obedience, and consecration become the means whereby the unreality and powerlessness of evil are clearly recognized; and thus error's counterparts—sin, sickness, disease, and all inharmony—are being gradually overcome.

Among the many inspired letters written to branch churches by Mrs. Eddy is a beautiful message recorded in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 209). It reads: "God will abundantly bless this willing and obedient church with the rich reward of those that seek and serve Him. No greater hope have we than in right thinking and right acting, and faith in the blessing of fidelity, courage, patience, and grace." How grateful we must be that through her spiritual understanding of ever-present Life, Truth, and Love, she saw clearly the pathway of obedience, and was willing to bear the burden of sharing her revelation with a waiting, hungering world!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Villighed og Lydighed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN menneskelige Tanke, der for det meste er oplært til at naa sine Maal ved Benyttelse af materielle Midler og Fremgangsmaader, trækker ofte forhastede Slutninger, gaar uden om Retfærdighed og modsætter sig aandelig Aabenbaring. Derfor famler den sig besværligt frem mod sine saakaldte Maal uden at søge Hjælp i himmelsk Inspiration og Ledelse. I Kampen for Sundhed, Lykke og Velfærd ser Mennesket, hvilke eklatante Nederlag den vildfarende materielle Tænkning i Tidens Løb har lidt. Men naar man gennem Studiet af Kristen Videnskab vender sig til Gud, det uendelige Sind efter Hjælp og Styrke, vil man snart erfare, at de Krav, der først og fremmest stilles, for at vor Stræben mod det rette skal krones med Held, ligger langt over en hvilken som helst blot og bar materiel Opdragelse, langt over menneskelig Ydeevne og fysisk Duelighed.

Kun ved at bygge paa den ukrænkelige og uomstødelige aandelige Lov, paa Guds, det godes Lov, kan de virkelige, de sande Maal naas. Lydighed mod denne Lov er bleven muliggjort ved den voksende aandelige Forstaaelse, som Kristen Videnskab giver. Det er Uvidenheden om og Ligegyldigheden over for de guddommelige Bud, der er Grunden til, at det dødelige Sinds Virksomhed uvægerlig ender med Nederlag, hvorimod Villighed til at følge Kærlighedens Bud ud fra en praktisk Forstaaelse af dens Krav fører til lykkelig Udvikling og Fremskridt. Dette Fremskridt medfører selvfølgelig en indgribende Forandring i den menneskelige Tænkning. Det indprenter absolut og fuldkommen Lydighed mod Kristus, den samme Lydighed som Paulus fremholder, naar han skriver i Brevet til Efeserne (4:22-24), "at I, hvad eders forrige Vandel angaar, skulle aflægge det gamle Menneske, som fordærves ved bedrageriske Begæringer, men fornyes i eders Sinds Aand og iføre eder det nye Menneske, som blev skabt efter Gud i Sandhedens Retfærdighed og Hellighed".

Kristen Videnskab lærer Menneskeheden, hvorledes man følger Kristendommens Mesters Lære. Et nøje Studium af den Hellige Skrift i det Lys, som kastes over den af vor Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, aabenbarer den eneste sikre Vej, hvorad vi kan naa frem til den Helbredelse, vi søger. I *Science and Health*, hvor Mrs. Eddy viser os denne Vej, der fører til Sejr over Synd, Sygdom, Svaghed, Skuffelse, Modløshed og Tab, skriver hun paa Side 24: "Kendskab til de originale Skrifter og Villighed til at opgive menneskelige Forestillinger (der senere er kommet til ved Præsteherredømme og til Tider som Frugt af Menneskers laveste Lidenskaber) aabner Vejen for Forstaaelse af Kristen Videnskab og gør Bibelen til et Kort over Livet, hvorpaa Sandhedens Bøjer og helbredende Strømme er afmærket". Naar vi gør Brug af de to aandelige Egenskaber, Villighed og Lydighed, vil vort aandelige Fremskridts Fartøj Krav fører til lykkelig Udvikling og Fremog gaa uden om Materialitetens lumske Grunde og Skær.

Profeten Esajas saa klart den uhyre Betydning, som det at angre havde for Israels Børn, da de var faret vild og havde vendt sig bort fra den sande Gudsdyrkelse, og han bragte dem Løftet fra Gud: "Lyder I villigt, skal I æde Landets Goder". Aarhundreder senere kæmpede Kristus Jesus for at vække sin Samtid til en større Aandelighed. Han revsede Hykleri, og da han saa, hvor vanskeligt det tilsyneladende var for en falsk Forestilling at vige fra sine indgroede Misforstaaelser, som f. Eks. en Opfattelse af Gud som værende udstyret med menneskelige Egenskaber, udbrød han: "Jerusalem! Jerusalem! som ihjelslaar Profeterne og stener dem, som ere sendte til dig, hvor ofte vilde jeg samle dine Børn, ligesom en Høne samler sine Kyllinger under Vingerne! Og I vilde ikke" (Matthæus 23:37). Hvorfor overhørte de, som levede paa vor Frelsers Tid, hvorfor overhørte de hans hellige Raad og Formaninger? Kunde de ikke have lettet ham hans Byrde og glædet hans kærlige Hjærte ved at vise tydeligere Tegn paa Villighed til at lyde guddommelig Kærligheds Bud? Men baade Præsteskabet og den store Bys Befolkning var alt for forstokkede i de snævre og bigotte Anskuelser og Skikke, deres doktrinære Religionsudøvelse førte med sig til at give Rum i deres Tanker for Kravet om frisk Inspiration, Kundskab og aandeligt Fremskridt. Derfor skete det, da de for Alvor følte den helbredende Virkning af Jesu uforbeholdne Lydighed mod Loven for "Sandhedens Retfærdighed og Hellighed", at de raabte: "Korsfæst, korsfæst ham!"

Er vore Byer af i Dag stort anderledes? Hvor vaklende forekommer os Menneskets Stræben efter at blive som Kristus! Men i Kristen Videnskab finder vi magtfuld Bevægelse hen imod Ret og Retfærdighed, Ærlighed, Kærlighed og Retsind. Den sande Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] er aarvaagen og villig til at tage et fast Standpunkt for Sandhed og Kærlighed imod enhver Form for det onde. En større Aandelighed fylder hans Sind og giver ny Impuls til Villighed, Lydighed og Offervilligheđ, og disse Egenskaber hjælper ham til klart at erkende Uvirkeligheden og Magtesløsheden i det onde; og saaledes sker det, at Vildfarelsens Følger—Synd, Sygdom, Død og al anden Disharmoni—efterhaanden besejres.

Blandt de mange inspirerede Breve, som Mrs. Eddy har skrevet til Grenkirker, findes et skønt Budskab, der er gengivet i *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (S. 209), og som lyder saaledes: "Gud vil i rigeste Maal velsigne denne beredvillige og lydige Kirke, som Han altid velsigner dem, der søger Ham og tjener Ham. Vort største Haab har vi i ret Tænkning og ret Gerning, og vi fæster Lid til de Velsignelser, som Troskab, Mod, Taalmodighed og Naade bringer". Hvor taknemmelige maa vi dog være, at hun ved sin aandelige Forstaaelse af evig nærværende Liv, Sandhed og Kærlighed klart saa Lydighedens Vej og villigt paatog sig den Byrde at delagtiggøre en ventende, hungrende Verden i sin Aabenbaring!

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To a Chrysanthemum

ARE you the harbinger
of autumn's bronze,
or summer's golden legacy?

MYRTLE E. GAGE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Deluxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Leaders Take Matters Easy In Tennis Play

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—The leaders, preparing for the harder tests to come, were inclined to take matters easy yesterday, when the battles to enter the quarterfinals in the joint United States national singles lawn tennis championships for men and women were completed at Forest Hills Stadium. Most of the matches were slow and below standard. The favorites all came through however, though the scores were higher than justified by the difference in ranking.

But at the very end of the day, the final match between Bernard Destremau, the young Frenchman, who is making his American debut, and Gregory S. Mangin, more than made up for the previous dullness. Battling all the way, the invader carried the match to five sets, and displayed a brand of tennis that will undoubtedly carry him to the heights held by his famous predecessors. He lacks experience, and his service will stand some improvement; but he covers court well, and places with great accuracy, so that even when Mangin was at his best, Destremau held his own.

Destremau won the first set, coming from behind at the finish, only to be overwhelmed by the most brilliant play of the day by Mangin, who won the second set without the loss of a game, and then ran out the third after a strenuous battle of service to 3-all, when Mangin again exerted his finest skill, and won the next three, to lead at two sets to one.

Match Is Tied

The fourth set started in favor of Mangin who led at 2—1, but the youngster found his opponent's weak points, and with his forecourt placing, tied up the match at two sets all. Mangin ran ahead again at the start of the final set, but the Frenchman used his service so well thereafter, that no further breaks occurred, leaving the American victor by a score of 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Alice Marble was slow and listless in her match with Katherine Winthrop, and the latter was twice at set point in the tenth game of the first set. But the Boston girl was unable to obtain it either time, and finally Miss Marble ran out the set at 8—6, and then took the second with the aid of a couple of breaks through service at 6—3.

Helen H. Jacobs also played below form, as if her arm was still in trouble, and eased off after winning the first set, 6—0, while Mrs. Virginia Johnson, taking advantage of the opportunity, showed brilliant tennis and used her service so well, that the champion was able to obtain only a single break, which sufficed, however. The score was 6—0, 6—4.

McDiarmid Defeats Petra

The other remaining Frenchman, Yvon Petra, was obviously new to the stadium courts, and not until the third set of his match against John McDiarmid, the Sea Bright victor, was he able to make much of a stand. Then he improved greatly, and carried the set to 14 games after McDiarmid led at 5—2, and was twice at match point in the ninth game. The score was 6—1, 6—3, 8—6.

The other winners were J. Donald Budge, who dropped a set to his fellow-Californian, M. Eugene Smith, before he won at 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker who was also closely held in the first set by Robert Harman, another of the young Californians, before he won at 8—6, 6—2, 6—2; the two other California girls, Dorothy Bundy, and Gracyn Wheeler, and Helen Pedersen, all of whom won easily, without undue effort.

Altogether it was a dull day, with only a few fireworks at the end.

Bermuda One-Design Yachts Take Series

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Bermuda one-design yacht team won the sixth race from its Long Island Sound Interculb rivals, 20¼ points to 16, yesterday and thus captured the "rubber" series of their seven-year rivalry 4 races to 2.

Cardinal, Bermuda entry, sailed by Bayard S. Dill, led the fleet over the 19-mile windward and leeward course in the final race, finishing 11 seconds ahead of Bill Cox of Canvasback, leader of the Americans.

Amusements

BOSTON

THE MOTION PICTURE EVENT OF A LIFETIME!

NORMA SHEARER LESLIE HOWARD ROMEO and JULIET by William Shakespeare with JOHN BARRYMORE And Big Cast

GREATEST LOVE STORY OF ALL TIME!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

COLONIAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15

Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM

SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS

"The Last of the Mohicans"

Randolph Scott • Binnie Barnes • Henry Wilcoxon

Also "THE FINAL HOUR"

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Hitchcocks and Polo

STRANGE as it may seem, it is seldom that a father and son become the ranking players in the same sport, so the records of Thomas Hitchcock and Thomas Hitchcock Jr. in pony polo will go down in sports history as among the most notable achievements in international athletic competition. And well do they deserve such honor. Back in 1886—just 50 years ago—the United States was called upon to organize a team to defend the Westchester Cup against a challenge from the Hurlingham Club of England. Foxhall P. Keene was the player selected to lead the American quartet, and one of the four was none other than Thomas Hitchcock of the Meadow Brook Club. So it was the name of Hitchcock became of international importance, and the golden jubilee of that event still finds that name high in the field of international polo.

Underwood

Thomas Hitchcock Jr.

Senior Gains Top Ranking

Handicapping has long been the system for ranking polo players the world over, and 10 goals has always been the maximum. Few are the players in this country, or any country for that matter, who have attained top rating; but among them are two Thomas Hitchcocks. In his day, Hitchcock senior was a brilliant player, and did much to popularize the game in America. In this he was ably assisted by Mrs. Hitchcock, who not only knew how the game should be played, but was a very able teacher. Many of the present-day stars have her to thank for their high-class ability, and those who have followed the game during the past 10 or 15 years will recall her splendid work in this field. The Old Aiken four, which was for years famous among the younger teams, was developed by her, and every one of the players connected with that organization has seen his handicap raised from year to year until they are now ranked as among the leading players of the country.

Junior Leads Them All

But brilliant as was the polo record of the senior Hitchcock, young Tommy Jr. has far surpassed it. It was back in 1920 that young Hitchcock was placed at 7 goals in the handicap list of the United States Polo Association. In 1921 he was jumped to 9 goals, and in 1922 he was advanced to the maximum of 10. There he remained until 1935, when he was reduced to 9 goals, and with this demotion it was generally figured that he was on the decline as the world's best polo player, especially as he had met with a mishap which kept him out of polo for some time. But the fall of 1935 found the star back in the saddle and ready to start one of the greatest comebacks ever known in the sports world.

The Greentree Quartet

Picking the open championship of the United States as the tournament in which to regain his polo fame, Hitchcock organized the Greentree four in 1935 and started out to show the polo authorities what a big mistake they had made in reducing his handicap. And so well did he carry out his intention that he was soon put back to his old ranking at 10 goals, the only player in the country with the limit. With the honor of being picked to defend the "Cup of the Americas" this fall as an added prize to winning the 1936 open championship, Tommy Hitchcock again led his Greentree quartet into battle and, despite the fact that Templeton was the favorite to win, his team defended its title with Hitchcock giving one of the finest exhibitions of polo seen in many a day. Argentina will be represented by a strong four when the Cup matches take place; but those who are cheering for Uncle Sam to retain the trophy are backing Hitchcock and his players to keep the name of the United States and Hitchcock at the top of international polo.

Washington State Has 19 Lettermen For Gridiron Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Sept. 9—When Babe Hollingbery calls his Cougar gridiron warriors together for the initial practice of the 1936 season, 19 lettermen from last year's Washington State eleven which finished in a tie for fourth place in the Pacific Coast Conference are expected to report. Five regulars are included among the 11 lettermen who have ended their varsity play.

Seasoned veterans are available for every position. Stan Smith, who has ranked at the top of coast centers for two years, will enter his final campaign. Bud Jones, Al Hoptowit, Bob Campbell and Andy Oswald are all guard emblem-wearers while Ray Bell, Dwight Scheyer, Ray Anderson and Bob Grimstead are old-timers at the tackle berths Five wing lettermen, Floyd Terry, Paul Bates, John Grahek, Dewayne Allen and Hal Harrison, are on the returning list.

In the backfield Ed Goddard, quarterback, and Rodger Dougherty, regular signal-calling fullback for two years, are on hand along with Hal Jones, John Rosano and Walt Zuger, veterans of two seasons.

Several likely prospects from last year's reserves will be strong bidders, including Chris Rumburg, center; Chuck Semancik and Harry Ball, guards; Jerry Sage, end; Keith Simon, Joe Sienko, Harold Smith and Max Tatman, backs.

Three leading back candidates came from other places as transfers, including Jess Willard Jr., Carl Littlefield and Joe Hill.

The 1935 Cougar freshman team proved a strong outfit with victories registered over the Idaho, Washington and Gonzaga frosh and Cheney Normal. Fine talent will move up to the varsity ranks. John Klumb and Chuck Holmes, ends; George Roswell and George Hubert, tackles; Wayne Warner, Dick Farman and Benton Collins, guards, are all husky lads with gridiron ability.

In Bob Fletcher, Joe Angelo, Eddie Bayne, Lee Orr and Cecil Welchko, Coach Hollingbery has a brilliant array of new backfield material. They will all make potent bids for first-team recognition.

About 50 men are billed to answer the opening call with the squad probably growing to more than 60 the first week. The players will be ready to jump immediately into game-preparation work as a result of the strenuous spring practice which provided a sound foundation for the fall campaign.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	92	76	.548
Portland	92	77	.544
Seattle	91	78	.538
Oakland	89	79	.530
Missions	85	83	.506
Los Angeles	83	85	.494
San Francisco	78	90	.464
Sacramento	63	105	.375

Results Sept. 8

Seattle 3, Portland 2.
Only game scheduled.

Providence Reports

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—A squad of 26 Providence College football players left for their training camp at Narragansett Pier yesterday. The Friars will start double drill sessions in preparation for a schedule of eight games, the first with Colby here on Sept. 26. Head Coach Joe McGee has extended 31 invitations and it is expected that the missing candidates will report during the next few days. This season is McGee's third with the Friars, who won six out of eight contests last year.

Tailer Smashes Record

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—Chick Evan's record 71 for the Garden City Golf Club course, set 15 years ago, went by the boards yesterday as Tommy Tailer Jr., of New York, toured the testing layout in 70 strokes in practice for the National amateur championship starting Monday. Tailer, hitting all his shots cleanly, was out in 36 and home in 34. He scored four birdies on the way but slipped over par on one hole, the 8th.

U. S. Marine Corps Continues to Win

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—The United States Marine Corps continued its winning ways in the national rifle matches yesterday in capturing the infantry team match, feature event of the day.

The Marine riflemen scored 493 out of a possible 696 points in winning over the 47 other teams of eight men each entered in the event, which was fired over the skirmish line on the 600-yard range.

Sergeant James R. Tucker, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., won the Wright memorial grand aggregate match with a score of 629 out of a possible 700.

Capt. Sidney R. Hinds, United States Infantry, Vancouver, Wash., was awarded the Du Pont all-around championship match, an aggregate of several events fired over the small-bore and pistol ranges, with a score of 1797.

Charles Askins Jr., of El Paso, Texas, won the national individual pistol match with a score of 276 out of a possible 300 points, over 666 other pistol shots. The match was fired over the 25 and 50-yard ranges at rapid, slow and timed fire.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pc.
Averill, Indians	134	545	114	204	.374
Appling, W. Sox	123	469	101	174	.371
P. Waner, Pir's	133	509	86	186	.365
Dickey, Yanks	102	396	94	144	.364
Medwick, Cards	134	551	99	200	.363
Demaree, Cubs	135	536	80	188	.351

Bay State Represented

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—The A. G. Spalding softball team, 1936 champions of the Massachusetts State amateur softball tournament, will participate in the national amateur softball tournament at Chicago on Sept. 12, 13 and 14. The Spalding team will be the first Massachusetts entrant in the tourney since the inception of the national affair a few years back. The Massachusetts champions, who hail from Chicopee, will leave for Chicago on Thursday night. Carl Linberg, Massachusetts state commissioner, will accompany the team.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	46	.662
Chicago	73	64	.533
Detroit	72	65	.526
Cleveland	71	64	.526
Washington	72	65	.526
Boston	70	68	.507
St. Louis	49	84	.368
Philadelphia	48	89	.350

Result Sept. 8

Chicago 7, Detroit 5.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	53	.609
St. Louis	76	57	.571
Chicago	76	59	.563
Pittsburgh	72	63	.533
Cincinnati	67	66	.504
Boston	62	71	.466
Brooklyn	55	77	.417
Philadelphia	44	88	.333

Results Sept. 8

No games scheduled.

Goodman Wins Arcola Cup

ARCOLA, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, Walker Cup star from Omaha, Neb., won his first leg on the Arcola Cup Saturday by defeating John Dawson of Chicago, 2 to 1, in the 36-hole final of the eighteenth annual invitation golf tournament of the Arcola Country Club. Goodman had to come from behind to win. After losing the first three holes of the morning round, he was never in front until the tenth hole in the afternoon.

Professor to Aid Tootell

KINGSTON, R. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—Prof. Lester C. Erwin, a member of the bacteriology department at Rhode Island State College, has been appointed assistant track coach to aid Fred Tootell. Professor Erwin is a graduate of Kansas State and was one of the outstanding sprinters in the Middle West a dozen years back.

Landis Calls Meeting

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, today called a meeting to be held in the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, next Saturday, at which plans for the 1938 World's Series will be formulated.

White Sox Lead Five-Club Race Behind Yankees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Yankees have practically clinched the American League pennant—they need only one more victory to make it mathematically certain—interest has once more shifted to the five-club battle for second place.

As the four eastern teams opened their final western tour today, the White Sox held the runner-up position and were closely followed by the Indians, Tigers, Senators and Red Sox. Only 3½ games separated the sixth-place Boston outfit from the White Sox, who fell in behind the Yankees yesterday by defeating the Tigers, 7 to 5, in the only major league contest of the day.

West Is Favored

Taking the schedule into consideration, the three western clubs hold a slight edge over the Senators and Red Sox. The easterners spend two of the three remaining weeks touring the West, and it is no secret that the home team has an advantage over the visitors.

However, the Red Sox suddenly found the winning combination during their recent stay at Fenway Park and will be troublesome even on enemy territory. Manager Joe Cronin announced yesterday that while his team is invading the West he will experiment with its lineup and plans for the future.

The outstanding shift planned by Cronin puts Jimmy Foxx, the veteran first baseman, in left field, and the young International League sensational, Ellsworth "Babe" Dahlgren, at the initial bag. The success of this change depends upon Foxx's ability to chase fly balls. If Jimmy succeeds the Red Sox will benefit, because Dahlgren is a great defensive first baseman and a fair hitter.

Cronin also plans the immediate use of Fabian Gaffke, the new outfielder recently purchased from Minneapolis.

White Sox Surprise

The White Sox probably will go down as the big surprise of the 1936 season. Although handicapped by injuries most of the year, the club has consistently clung to a first division berth. For a while it even threatened the Yankees.

Yesterday, Sugar Cain pitched the Chicago club into second place. Cain yielded 16 hits to the Tigers and issued three passes, but was effective when he needed to be and left 12 Bengals stranded on the bases. The Sox had all seven of their runs by the end of the second inning, getting six in the first.

The defeat definitely eliminated the Tigers from the flag race. As this was written only the White Sox and Indians had a mathematical chance to catch the Yanks.

Over in the National League, the Giants open their home stand against the West with a five-game lead over their closest rivals, the Cardinals. Favored by the schedule, which reveals that 14 of New York's 21 remaining games are with second division teams, the Terrymen hold a decided advantage. Too, the Giants play fewer doubleheaders than the Cards. Only a repetition of the ill-fated late-season dives of 1934 and 1935 can stop the leaders. And Terry is too well fortified in the all-important hurling department to allow such a situation.

Templeton Advances In Waterbury Cup Polo

By a Staff Correspondent

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 9—The Waterbury Cup handicap series in connection with the United States open polo championship, slightly denuded of some of its interest by reason of the withdrawal of Greentree, winners of the open championship, reached the semifinals yesterday, when Templeton, the highest-goal team in the field, handicapped at 31, nosed out Aurora, which is handicapped at 30, by a score of 10—9. Greentree had withdraw nto prepare for the battle against the Argentines, and this gave Old Westbury, the team which carries the Argentine substitutes on its list, a default.

Templeton made up its handicap in the first chukker, and ran up a lead of 6—3 at half time. Aurora caught them at 6-all, early in the sixth; but lost three more during the balance of the chukker. They made up two of these in the seventh; but Templeton scored in the eighth, and the margin was not overcome.

Yesterday's Star

By the Associated Press

Zeke Bonura, White Sox—His double and single drove in three runs in 7-to-5 win over Tigers.

Miss Quebec 2d Is First

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Miss Quebec 2d, owned and driven by Jack McInnes of Quebec, pounded through heavy Lake Ontario seas last night to capture the first of three 10-mile heats in the race billed as for the 225 cubic-inch powerboat championship of the world. Miss Quebec averaged 39.1 miles an hour in the rough going, covering the Canadian national exhibition course in 15m. 15s. Wilmer 2d, owned and driven by Dr. Cecil Bagley of Baltimore, came in second at 16m. 54s., despite a split seam which caused the boat to leak badly.

Dave Couhig Joins Brother

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—Dave Couhig of Beverly, Mass., former Boston College football captain, today joined his brother Phil, also an ex-Eagle captain, as a coach at Providence College. Dave Couhig will coach the freshman squad while his brother today began his duties as varsity line coach when the squad reported for pre-season practice at Narragansett Pier. Twenty-six players were in camp this morning to report to Head Coach Joe McGee.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

After being three down at fifth hole, Lawson Little defeated Rufus King, 3 and 1, in first round in defense of United States amateur golf title.

Three Years Ago

Luigi Beccali defeated Jack Lovelock in 1500 meter race at Turin, equaling world record of 3m. 49.2s.

Five Years Ago

Sixty thousand saw Yankees defeat Giants 7-3 in charity game as Babe Ruth his homer.

Pennsylvania Expects Heavy Gridiron Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—There will not be any lack of weight in the University of Pennsylvania varsity football team this fall if the veterans from last season survive the battle for positions on the first eleven, judging by a compilation of the poundage of the 53 candidates who will report on Franklin Field, Sept. 14, for physical examinations.

Based on experience and their display of ability last season the 11 men who may win the starting positions for the opening game with Lafayette on Oct. 3, show a combined weight of 2065 pounds, the line totaling 1317 pounds and the backfield, 748 pounds.

The average weight of the 11 men regarded as having a slight edge on the other candidates is 187½ pounds. The line averages 188 pounds and the backs, 187 pounds.

Regardless of which 11 men start the season the Red and Blue is assured of a hefty team. With few exceptions the weight of the individual candidates is around 175 pounds. The lightest man on the squad is Robert Dougherty, a halfback, who, when he did play last year, gave evidence of being one of the best offensive backs on the squad. He weighs 160 pounds. George Toothill, who weighs 227 pounds and was a regular tackle during part of last season, is the heaviest man on the squad.

Nye a Veteran End

Conjecturing on the lineup for the opening game brings to the fore at ends, Alva Nye, 187 pounds, and Robert Schuenemann, 175 pounds. Nye was a starter at right end in most games last season and Schuenemann substituted for Jim Bradford at the other wing position.

The tackle possibilities include Gene Gisburne, 186 pounds, regular in 1934 and again last year, until a broken leg sent him out of action in mid season, and Joseph Ober, 208 pounds, ineligible last year but a freshman star in 1934.

Robert McNamara, winner of the Ross award as the outstanding freshman in 1934, and the most consistent lineman last season, weighing 193 pounds, and Bill Fiedler, started as an end in 1935 but returned to his original position of guard later in the season, weighs 186 pounds. This pair is regarded as being the best of the guard crop.

Jim Hauze, who scales 182 pounds, is the outstanding center on the squad as he was the past two seasons. This year he expects to reach his top form and if he does, he will have few peers among the pivots in the country.

Veteran Backfield

The backfield combination that has played together since their freshman year may continue as a unit this Fall, although a number of players from last year's squad and several sophomores may make a dent in the solid phalanx that has existed since 1933.

Franny Murray, 183 pounds, is regarded as one of the best all-around backs since Paul Scull's day on the gridiron. Undoubtedly he will call the signals. He may have as his backfield mates Lew Elverson, 178 pounds, whose ability to carry the ball and act as safety man ranks him as an outstanding player, and Edward Warwick, 186-pound speedy ball-carrier who scored the touchdown against Princeton last season. Both are halfbacks. The fullback position will be held down by 201-pound Bill Kurlish, who would prove valuable in any college football team backfield in the country.

Harvey Harman has announced that the veterans will have to be at their best to win positions this year and it may be that one or more of those mentioned will be forced to give way to sophomores or substitutes of a year ago, but present indications point to little change in the starting lineup.

Oregon's New Athletic Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 9—Completion of the new $357,000 physical education plant and men's gymnasium here will give the University of Oregon one of the finest athletic set-ups on the Pacific coast, according to Webfoot officials. The gigantic new structure, which will adjoin McArthur court on the north, includes varied facilities which will be used by Oregon athletic teams in training preparations, including a dirt-floor section that will provide a miniature field house. The gymnasium connects with McArthur court, present athletic headquarters, to give a full two-block plant.

Holy Cross Reports

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—Holy Cross started its football practice yesterday, but the 47 candidates who reported to Dr. Edward N. Anderson, head coach, had only a short opening-day workout as a heavy rainstorm halted the drill shortly after it had started. Dr. Anderson, starting his fourth season as coach of the Crusaders, will have a veteran squad, but faces serious problems in replacing Phil Flanagan and Pete Lingus, starring guards of last year's unbeaten team, and Capt. Nick Morris at right halfback and of developing reserve tackles.

All-Star Fumbles Costly as Giants Take Game, 12-2

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Dale Burnett, former pride of the Kansas prairies, and big Ed Danowski, who used to carry the mail for Fordham, have taken care of the college-professional football argument for 1936.

With their New York Giant mates opening the door for them, the two flashy backfield hands applied the clincher to the pro side of the argument before 30,555 fans at the Polo Grounds last night by defeating the College All-Stars, 12 to 2, the largest margin of triumph since the college-pro series started two years ago.

As their all-star rivals fumbled away precious chances and outsmarted themselves with costly maneuvers, Danowski twice threw unerring passes to Burnett for the winning touchdowns.

In the second period, he crossed up the All-Stars by dropping back to the 10-yard stripe in enemy territory and throwing a bullet-like peg to Burnett for the first tourchdown of the game. Midway in the fourth period, he tossed another perfect pass to his star receiver that was good for 32 yards and the clinching touchdown.

In addition, Burnett, product of Emporia State Teachers' College, broke up several plays while Danowski directed the Giants in superb fashion and booted long, accurate kicks that upset the strategy of the Stars.

The All-Stars, favored because of their 7-all tie against the Detroit Lions, 1935 National League champions, at Chicago last week, spent most of their time in Giant territory. They easily outplayed the professionals but fumbles, mental lapses and a superior Giant line spelled defeat.

Instead of the four or five touchdowns they might have scored they had to be content with a second period safety, tallied when Wayne Millner, former Notre Dame end, blocked Tony Sarausky's punt, the ball caroming through the end zone.

So furious and yet fruitless was the All-Star attack that on separate sallies they reached the Giants' 35, 25, 23, 18, 15, eight and even three-yard lines without pushing the ball over.

The big chance, offered when Millner blocked and recovered Danowski's punt on the Giant 20 in the third period gave the Stars their biggest chance of the night. With Alfonse (Tuffy) Leemans of George Washington doing most of the ground gaining, they ploughed through to the enemy three-yard stripe. But, with a touchdown in sight, they suddenly changed their tactics for a lateral passing game and were stopped cold.

The Collegians were on the eight-yard line, changing from ground gaining line charges again, when the game ended.

U. S. Tennis Results

By the Associated Press

Men's Singles—Fourth Round

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Gene Smith, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., defeated Yvon Petra, France, 6—1, 6—3, 8—6.

Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Bernard Destremeau, France, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

Frank Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., defeated Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., 8—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Third Round

Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Brookline, Mass., 6—0, 6—4.

Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—0.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Jean Burritt, Toronto, Ont., 6—1, 6—2.

Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Boston, 8—6, 6—3.

Cracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—4, 6—3.

Fred Perry Sees Victory For Budge—In Near Future

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—The old American theory that you've got to be a champion to be at all important threatens to end Donald Budge's hopes of succeeding Wilmer Allison as American singles tennis ruler.

The 22-year California skyscraper, fighting for a patriotic cause—to keep Fred Perry of England from becoming the first foreigner to win the title three times—appears to be wilting from the pressure of the task.

On what he's shown to date in the U. S. singles championship, Budge seems to have lost much of the sting and accuracy in is ordinarily scorching drives. His all-round court generalship appears wanting as he carelessly has been caught flatfooted frequently on what critics call needless sorties to the net.

On top of that, he doesn't seem to be enjoying peace of mind like Perry. He looks worried, even in the early stages of competition. That appraisal was voiced by none other than Perry.

"Don's a swell kid and I don't know why the public seems to feel he's got to win this time," said Perry. "It's silly to become alarmed. Take it from me, Don is going to win the title, maybe not this year and perhaps not next year, but some time in the not distant future he's going to win."

There's another angle in the case of the California red head that is receiving considerable circulation. His sudden reversal in form is credited by some to seven months of continuous play. Here again Perry concurred.

"When Don beat me at the end of an informal series at Eastbourne before the Davis Cup challenge round in July, he indicated plainly he was tired, had too much tennis, and wanted to quit for a while," said Perry. "The trouble with promising youngsters like Budge is that they don't know how or when to 'play for it' and relax during a match.

"You've got more promising youngsters in this country than any other country in the world. Some supervision is all right but they ought to be permitted to develop along natural lines. After all, it's hard, well nigh impossible, to make an athlete. And to me, Don seems a natural."

Budge was the topic for all tongues. Someone said he's going from one pro to another asking, "How should I play this shot or that shot?" He seems to have forgotten a great deal of his technique, if his unspectacular 6—2, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3 victory over Gene Smith yesterday is any criterion.

The Californian drew a breathing spell today while Perry, the top-heavy favorite, went into action in a quarterfinal contest against tall Henry Culley. The featured women's quarterfinal match pitted the southpaw, Kay Stammers of England, against Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, Wightman Cup heroine.

Seeded Players Win In Girls' Tennis Singles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Helen Bernhard, of New York, and Eleanor Dawson, of Piedmont, Calif., were nearly eliminated in the United States girls' tennis tourney yesterday as the six other top-seeded players advanced easily to the quarterfinals.

Miss Bernhard finally conquered Madge (Bunny) Harshaw, of Philadelphia, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, but only after the latter hit four consecutive outs with the New York girl leading 5—4 in games in the third set.

Miss Dawson was extended by Patricia Kilmartin, of Miami Beach, Fla., in a 34-game, three-set match before winning, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

The top favorite, Barbara Winslow, of Hollywood, easily disposed of Jane Wagner, of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—3, while Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, seeded No. 2, defeated Polly Morrill, of Dedham, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

MEAT THAT MAKES YOUR MOUTH WATER

Waldorf steaks, lamb chops, veal cutlets, pork chops, juicy cuts of beef . . . all of them reflect the extraordinary care taken in their selection and preparation by men of long experience and exacting standards.

They are juicy, sweet and tender each providing our customers with a delicious meal in which they can have complete confidence.

Boston Traditions

Beacon Hill once TRI-MOUNTAIN

THOMPSON'S SPA

Once a TEMPERANCE BAR—Now Where Boston Business Goes "Home" to Lunch

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House

714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J. Bridge Luncheons, Special Parties, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner. Tel. Teaneck 6-10435, Closed Mondays. E. Mary Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler. Closed until Sept. 19.

DANBURY, CONN.

WHITE TURKEY INN

Built in 1760

Furnished with Antiques

Daily Luncheon $1.00
Saturday Luncheon or Supper $1.25
Dinner, Daily and Sunday $1.50 up
Route 7—Three miles north of Danbury, Conn.

DES MOINES, IOWA

YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner

DINNER DANCING

5th FLOOR 8th STREET AIR-COOLED

NORWOOD, MASS.

Mrs. BARTELL'S OPEN FOR the SEASON

Luncheons 35 to 55 cents
Roast and Steak Dinners 65 to 75 cents
Home Baked Beans and Brownbread served every Saturday night. Open daily except Sundays and holidays.
19 DAY ST., TEL. NORWOOD 1043-M

Brockton Fair

Opens MONDAY NITE Sept. 14 thru 19

A Congress of Daredevils radiate Thrills every afternoon thru Friday

• Head-on Auto Collision at 40 mile speed • Auto that Jumps over an Auto • Motorcyclists in Chariot Racing and crashing thru Walls of Fire and 12 other hair raising events

Championship AUTO RACES FRIDAY and SATURDAY

GENERAL ADMISSION 50¢

BOSTON

Walton's

18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS

Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard. Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.

Why not have the best?

The SALMAGUNDI

222 BEACON STREET

Reopening Sept. 8

(Thirteenth Season)

MRS. FRANCES PETERSON, Hostess

Luncheon 11:30-2
Dinner 5:30-8

Telephone Com. 9582, Boston

Cafe Minerva

So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE

Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also Cafeteria Adjoining

214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢ 50¢

TU-UP-KUM

SECOND FLOOR

248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

DON'T LEAVE BOSTON without visiting

OLA KAFFEHUS 14 CARVER ST.

Try our Smörgasbord. Dine in the old fashioned court yard behind the iron gate. Norwegian management.

The LOBSTER CLAW

Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

Brittany COFFEE SHOP

Have Lunch, Tea or Dinner in our lovely, cool gardens

322 Newbury St., Near Exeter St.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN

Lunch 40c - 50c Dinner 65c - 85c
Sunday Dinner 12:30 - 4, 85c - $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR. 3-6169

Hotel East Orange

Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

THE HOMESTEAD

55 WASHINGTON STREET
Corner Washington and Glenwood

Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1.00

Formerly The Homestead of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J.
Telephone Or. 4-5199

Hotel-Martine

WEEKDAY DINNERS 75c
SUNDAY DINNERS 85c

41 So. Clinton St. Or. 3-2500

Announcing the Opening of WALNUT MANOR DINING ROOM

42 So. Walnut Street
Best Food at Popular Prices
Managed by Owner of Senora Inn
PHONE OR. 3-9734

LUDLOW, MASS.

THE HOMESTEAD

Overnight Guests

Luncheon 75c and $1.00 Tea 40c Dinner $1.00-$1.50

Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 21 Tel. 405

NEW YORK, N. Y.

147 W. 45 St. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 St.

At Times Sq., N. Y. C.

Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.

AIR CONDITIONED

7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

ERIE, PENNA.

PUSSY WILLOW TEA ROOM

Luncheon - Dinner
Delicious Food

114 East 8th Street Phone 43-208

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Business and Industry

Economists See More State Rule, Less Scope for Entrepreneur

Commerce and Finance

Aim of the SEC To Decentralize Security Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the application by the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange to the Securities Exchange Commission for the right to admit to unlisted trading 25 issues now traded on the New York Curb Exchange, the first important development in a new regime for the unlisted trading departments of 14 stock exchanges in the United States is under way.

Halfway Point

"Unlisted trading departments" constitute a sort of halfway point between full listing on a stock exchange and no listing whatever. "Full listing," in addition to giving the investor the benefit of trading on a regular exchange also imposes upon the company responsible for the security the duty of providing regular, stipulated financial information. But admission of a security to unlisted trading, sometimes called "half-listing," gives the security merely trading privileges, since it is done without the request of the issuing company, which therefore cannot be forced to give regular information.

Since the passage of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, a virtual revolution has been effected in the status of and requirements for unlisted trading privileges.

Under the old system a member of a stock exchange having an unlisted trading department—and virtually all have them except the New York and the Chicago Stock Exchanges—could obtain unlisted trading in an issue by applying to the Exchange, subject to certain limitations, even though the responsible company was uninterested in, or even opposed to, such trading. Hence no pressure could be applied to such companies to provide information.

Providing Information

The writers of the 1934 law were at first minded to eliminate such member listing on the ground that it failed to provide the investor the information he needed. The exchanges, led by the New York Curb, which has by far the largest unlisted trading department, persuaded Congress to postpone this death sentence.

So Congress instructed the SEC to report by last January on how to dispose of the logically troublesome problem of unlisted trading departments. If they were abolished, the result might not be to give investors more information by forcing companies to request full listing, but instead to deprive investors of the benefits of exchange trading by letting the unlisted securities slip back into the over-the-counter market.

As a result of the SEC's recommendations the 1934 law was amended on May 27, 1936, to permit the following categories of securities to unlisted trading:

(a) Those securities which had already enjoyed such trading before March 1, 1934;

(b) Securities which were fully listed on some other Exchange (it is under this part of the law that the Pittsburgh exchange is petitioning).

(c) Securities for which information, the equivalent of that required for full listing, is available somewhere, even though the company will not apply for listing.

"Brother and Sister"

In short, informationless unlisted trading privileges are hereafter limited to those securities which have long had it, i. e., the status quo is maintained to this extent; but hereafter unlisted trading privileges will no longer be extended to any more securities unless information is being obtained from the company somewhere in some way. Under category (b), full listing elsewhere of course assures such information. Under category (c), the information is expected to be produced in large part by a further amendment to the Securities Act of 1933, governing new issues, included in the amendment to the 1934 act passed on May 27. This requires that an issuer of new securities, bringing its total outstanding securities to a face value of $2,000,000 or more, must promise to thereafter give regular financial reports.

In addition, category (c) also includes the newly dubbed "brother-and-sister" admissions to unlisted trading. This means that, for example, the full listing of United States Steel common stock on the New York Stock Exchange will make permissible the admission to unlisted trading on another exchange of any of the bond issues of the corporation now or in future to be outstanding, because their information requirements are covered by the information which the Steel Corporation has to supply the New York Stock Exchange in order to maintain the full listing of the common stock. In short, the full listing of a security on one exchange will permit the rest of its family to be admitted to unlisted trading on other exchanges.

Newfangled Formulas

Over all these newfangled formulas hangs the authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the old days admission to unlisted trading was proposed by a member, o. k.'d by the Exchange; today it is proposed by the Exchange and o. k.'d by the Commission. The Curb has recently revised its machinery to fit this new arrangement. No exchange can now put a security into unlisted trading or withdraw it without the Commission's approval, while the Commission, on request of outsiders or even on its own initiative, can order securities into or out of the exchanges' unlisted trading departments.

The petition of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange came at the earliest moment permitted by the law and is expected to be followed by many similar petitions. Admissions to unlisted trading under category (b), i. e. where full listing already obtains on another exchange, were permitted by the May 27 amendment only beginning Aug. 26. Admissions under the third category, including brother-and-sister listings are permitted only beginning Nov. 27. The delays were intended to give the Commission time to prepare its usual voluminous rulings and conduct its usual meticulous inquiries.

It was at first expected in the Street that the Curb Exchange would object to such petitions on the part of smaller interior exchanges as that made by Pittsburgh on the ground that such proposed trading would divert business from its trading floor. Indications are, however, that neither the New York Stock Exchange nor the Curb will object to such petitions, in the belief that more active trading in Pittsburgh, for example, might stimulate enough interest in a particular issue to increase rather than decrease New York trading.

Some arbitrage and evening-up trades in New York by Pittsburgh traders are also expected. An agreement has been in effect for years preventing duplicate listing on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb.

There is little doubt that the Commission will grant Pittsburgh's request. The clause under which it is made was inserted in the law on the Commission's initiative. It stipulates that applicant exchanges must show that a substantial investor interest exists in their neighborhood. The intent of the Commission seems to be to decentralize the country's security trading and favor the development of local markets for local securities.

Until recently, however, federal control has worked against the smaller exchanges, because uniformly high standards for full listing, imposed on big and little exchanges alike, have led many companies to prefer listing in New York over the smaller exchanges.

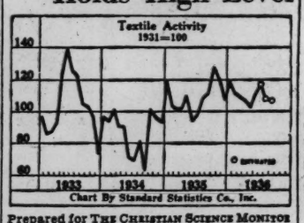
Over-the-Counter Dealers

Further importance attaches to the Aug. 26 date on account of another change in the law made on May 27. From last week on, it is permissible for over-the-counter dealers, the indefatigable competitors of the exchanges' unlisted trading departments, to petition that stocks be stricken from the latter on the ground that the over-the-counter market is a better, more active, or more steady one. The moment this clause became effective a New York security dealer, Tweedy & Co., requested the commission that two inactive issues, Piedmont & Northern Railway, and City and Suburban Homes, capital stock, be stricken from the New York Curb's unlisted department. It is alleged that the July 15 Curb quotation for Piedmont & Northern was 35 bid, no offers, while over the counter it was 53 bid, 55 asked, an obviously better market. Hearing will be on Sept. 11. It is understood that the Curb will not contest the petition.

The Curb will have a chance to get back at the over-the-counter market only beginning Nov. 27, when it will be able to ask for brother-and-sister listing of many securities now the business only of the over-the-counter people. Its first such requests are expected to be for certain bond issues of companies with common stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

H. M. P.

Textile Activity Holds High Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUSTAINED by an unusually high rate of operations in the cotton and rayon divisions, textile activity during the present month and probably October will hold close to the recent high level.

The daily rate of operations in most divisions during August was fully equal to the abnormal July rate, but a smaller number of working days and some decline in the woolen division lowered aggregate activity to a level only slightly above a year earlier.

Capitalism, National Planning Topics at Harvard Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Economic solutions for the world's business troubles, aired at Harvard's Tercentenary Conference in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, ran the gamut from a review of America's present "piecemeal planning," as Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell, Columbia University, called it, to a sweeping economic generalization by Dr. Douglas Berry Copland, professor of commerce, University of Melbourne, in which he declared that he had come to the conclusion that capitalism must yield to wise control or else be discredited in its results under the exclusive control of the entrepreneur.

Discussing recovery measures, Dr. Copland declared that Australia had gotten out of the depression more quickly by taking unorthodox action through state and banking control while the United States got deeper into the depression by holding firmly to an orthodox course. "'Countries,' he said, "have been able to absorb the shocks of depression and improved technique in inverse proportion to their dominance by the capitalistic entrepreneur."

Alice in Wonderland

Dr. Dennis Holme Robertson, Reader in Economics, University of Cambridge, drew considerable laughter with his reference to the madness of discussing in half an hour, the vast theme of the "Role of the State in the Control of Economic Fluctuation." He likened the United States to Alice in Wonderland, straying into weird economic lands. The freeing of the dollar in 1933, was condemned as a wanton act by many who had found excuse in force majeure for the depreciation of the pound. He said, "The deadliest card in the whole pack with which the game of international beggar-my-neighbor is played, is the card of currency devaluation. But everyone outside the gold countries has agreed for some years that the writing-down of their monetary units, however inconvenient to special interest elsewhere, would amply pay its way from the world point of view in the release of confidence and the removal of fear. Selfishness is not always as selfish as it seems.

"Yet it does not follow, I think, that anti-slump measures—cheap money, open market purchases, budget deficits, etc., are an adequate or appropriate response. Structural faults call rather for structural remedies,—in this instance, perhaps, for the devising of new types of financial institution to fill the gap left by the old."

National Planning Board

It was just this gap which Professor Mitchell of Columbia proposed should be filled by the organization of a small national economic planning board. Professor Mitchell took the lecture platform preceding William Emanuel Rappard, Professor of Public Finance at the University of Geneva who discussed Economic Nationalism, with somewhat the same trend of thought as the other speakers.

"To design an efficient National Industrial Recovery Act is vastly more difficult than to design an efficient bridge across the Golden Gate," declared Professor Mitchell. "The one task we essayed in a fine frenzy of good intentions and rushed it through in short order; the other we performed deliberately after elaborate study of the geological as well as the mechanical factors involved.

"One reason why we act less rationally in devising national plans than in building bridges is that the sciences of social behavior lag far behind the natural sciences in certainty. If economists, political scientists and sociologists could tell us how certain proposals would work in practice with as much assurance as engineers can give, we would leave such technical problems largely to them.

"What I have in mind is an attempt to organize ourselves for deliberate and systematic study of social problems. Organization is often a critically important factor in determining the efficiency of group action. The same men who made a mess of the national government under the Articles of Confederation made a success of national government under the Constitution. It is conceivable that we of the present generation who flounder so in public policy might reach a decidedly higher level of efficiency by following the example of reorganization set by the fathers of the republic.

"Precisely what form an organization for the study of social problems should assume and how it should operate are delicate questions, but experience suggests some simple answers. First the organization should be a continuing one, not like a constitutional convention that draws up a plan of government and adjourns sine die; for social problems are ever assuming new forms and the task of dealing with them is never finished.

Individualism a Help

We have evinced a childlike faith in what we can accomplish by passing laws, Dr. Mitchell declared, adding that we likewise have a childlike vanity in our sturdy individualism. "But more and more our individualism has expressed itself in efforts to use the government as an agency for attaining what we severally desire."

Dr. Mitchell feels this trend will continue, and while declaring economic forecasting to be as notoriously hazardous as political forecasting, nevertheless ventured to say that demands for government aid on the part of those who suffer misfortunes in an economic life full of uncertainties, will undoubtedly rise to new heights.

"Social security legislation is more likely to expand than to contract in the great democracies, and dictatorial governments will practice paternalism. Business enterprisers will increase their efforts to limit or suppress competition; for the more we mechanize industry and specialize machinery the heavier will be overhead costs and the more dangerous competition will become to vested interests. The problems that the courts and the legislatures face in devising and enforcing rules of fair competition will grow more subtle and difficult.

"It will not be surprising if investors in great industries that are threatened with loss by technological progress, organize campaigns for government purchase and operation. The draft upon exhaustible natural resources will grow greater and the movement for conservation through government regulation will wax stronger.

"Communities will become increasingly interdependent. And, if it should turn out that Communism, or the corporative state or some yet unchristened form of economic organization makes a stronger appeal to the mass of people than does the complicated mixture of private enterprise and governmental regulation, then social revolutions may sweep the world, carrying with them drastic governmental control."

Reynolds Estate Tax Deficiency Appealed

WASHINGTON (AP)—An appeal involving an alleged estate tax deficiency of $8,520,820 against the estate of the late Zachary Smith Reynolds, tobacco fortune heir, was filed with the board of tax appeals.

The Treasury, in assessing the tax on a net estate it valued at $21,963,644, held that all the property left to Reynolds under the will of his father, the late R. J. Reynolds, was subject to estate taxes. The appeal disclosed that the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore, and Moses Shapiro, Winston-Salem, N. C., administrator, returned a tax on the estate of $1319.

The trustee and administrator contended in the appeal that Smith Reynolds had no vested right in the trust created by his father and mother, except the right to receive the income, which right terminated at his passing.

California Ships Record Raisin Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif. — The largest single shipment of raisins in the history of the industry in California left this city en route to Kansas City for distribution in midwestern, southern and eastern states.

A 60-car train, carrying approximately 2000 tons of Thompson Seedless and Muscat raisins in bulk and package, is moving the shipment from the main plant of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association on a perishable freight schedule over the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

The huge shipment is unique, according to experts in the raisin industry, in that it precedes by a few weeks the regular movement of the 1936 crop.

Sustained Demand For Automobiles Noted in Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sustained demand for new automobiles, with a slight trend toward those in the higher price groups, reflect in part a growing public purchasing power, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Estimated July sales totaled 335,000 units, a figure exceeded only in 1926 and 1929 for the similar month. This followed sales of 369,000 units in June and brought the seven months' total to 2,188,000 units, 26 per cent over the comparable 1935 period.

The usual seasonal let-down in automobile production was delayed by this showing, and it is estimated that dealers' stocks aggregate only five to six weeks' supply. This would indicate a relatively short manufacturers' shutdown period in preparation for 1937 models and assures a healthy inventory situation when the latter are announced in November, adds Poor's.

General Motors and Chrysler continue to lead in registrations, largely at the expense of Ford, whose sales are actually running below 1935. Independents are making a good showing, led by Hudson, Studebaker and Packard in the higher priced groups. Greater activity in heavy industry and the necessity of replacing worn out vehicles are responsible for sharply domestic truck sales. In the first six months of the year, these totaled 445,000, a 20 per cent increase over the 371,000 units sold in the comparable 1935 period.

While light truck sales showed the greatest gains, an encouraging increase took place in the purchase of heavy vehicles, with the bus field particularly active. Leading the percentage increase in registrations over 1935 have been International, White, Mack and Federal.

Almost without exception earnings statements of the various automotive companies for the first half of 1936 showed wide gains over the similar 1935 period, with Chrysler reporting the highest profits for any half year. That this trend will continue is suggested by the rising employment figures and increasing purchasing power. Higher dividends, too, are in prospect, reflecting the desire of the leading companies to avoid the penalty taxation imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936 on undistributed profits.

Guatemala Ships Less Bananas During July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Guatemala's banana export trade receded slightly in July according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the American commercial attaché at Guatemala City.

Shipments during the month declined to 548,487 stems, compared with 785,362 stems in June and 554,560 stems in July, 1935. July was the first month this year that exports were lower than the corresponding month of 1935, it is pointed out.

Sees More Planning

Keystone

Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell
Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

as we may now call borrowing outside the budget.

Why have the banks bought the Government's bonds? At first, when the Roosevelt Administration came into power, because there were so few credit-worthy private borrowers. Then the Administration began to enlarge the base of money by devaluing the dollar and purchasing silver, thereby expanding the banks' lendability.

The banks, spurred to invest, chose the Government's obligations. Gradually, the bulk of their deposit liabilities came to be represented by assets on the other side of bank ledgers in the form of government bond purchases. The ratio of bond assets to deposit liabilities, I understand, is now 40 per cent. Thus, if the market price of government bonds were to go down 10 per cent, the banks would be embarrassed.

It follows that the solvency of the American banking system is tied up with the credit standing of the Federal Government. Certainly the banks will continue to buy government bonds and support the quotations on them in the bond market.

Plenty Causes Cheapness

This vast amount of budgetary inflation has a vital effect upon the interest rate. Potatoes are high in price because the supply of potatoes has been short. Like any other commodity, money responds to the law of supply and demand, and the manner in which the Government has itself filled out the supply has warranted a lower price for it.

Finally, the Federal Government has been able to manipulate the price of its bonds in the market, and thus the borrowing rate for new bonds, by means of the $2,800,000,000 stabilization fund. On Oct. 11, 1934, I wrote:

"A curious difficulty prevents one from assessing the exact state of the public credit under the Roosevelt Administration. There is no natural market any longer for government obligations. Just as the Hoover Administration dabbled in wheat in the Chicago pit, so the Roosevelt Administration is dabbling in its own bonds. The object is the same—to support the market. So important is the public credit at the present time that the Treasury is determined artifically to protect it."

Condition Still Prevails

The same "curious difficulty" still prevails. No information, however, is vouchsafed as to the operations. Last week Mr. Morgenthau answered the Landon attack on the Roosevelt fiscal record by saying "The acid test is the government bond market." This remained unshakable. It was left to an acid newspaper man, however, to inquire if the stabilization fund had been at work.

I am not suggesting at all that the amplifying and cheapening of the money supply finds in me a critic. On the contrary, I am a supporter of that policy—though not of all the ways of accomplishing it. This will be apparent to constant readers of this column. A reinforcement of my position in this respect is to be found in the current issue of the London Economist.

"Monetary ease and low interest rates," according to this eminent journal, in a comment on a monetary review issued by the League of Nations, "have been shown to be indispensable conditions of recovery in a world where sweeping reductions of costs are in practice impossible."

My criticism is aimed only at the use of commercial phraseology in Mr. Roosevelt's comment upon the credit rating of the Federal Government as if that credit rating had been earned by financial sobriety. In fact, as we have seen, it has been "made" by financial control; and will never be really sound as well as cheap till income balances outgo.

Treasury Offer Is Nine Times Oversubscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Subscriptions to the Treasury's cash offering of $400,000,000 in 20-23 year 2¾ per cent bonds dated Sept. 15 were oversubscribed fully nine times, according to announcement by Secretary Morgenthau. Final statement as to the subscriptions will be made Friday.

The oversubscription was regarded by the Treasury as an indication of the excellent condition of the Government's credit and of the position of the bond market.

On Sept. 15 there will be a maturity of $514,066,000 in 1½ per cent notes. Practically all of these notes probably will be converted into the new bond issue. Officials regarded it improbable that many of the maturing notes would be offered for cash.

The large oversubscription to the bonds was indicated by the closing of the books on this issue tonight for the receipt of cash subscriptions. For the receipt of exchange subscriptions, the books will be closed Thursday, Sept. 10.

In explaining why the treasury did not desire a maturity of lower interest rate securities in any one year, it was stated that it was more desirable to spread the maturities out from year to year. A note issue, it was explained, would have given maturities in excess of $2,000,000,000 in 1941.

$100,000,000 Issue Of Refunding Bonds Offered by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A new $100,000,000 Canadian bond issue has been announced by Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance. The issue is the first of a series of refunding loans and includes for the first time in the financial history of the Dominion an issue of perpetual bonds.

The bonds will be placed on the market Thursday, subscription books for the loan opening at the Bank of Canada. The issue will take the form of 4½ year one per cent notes, due March 15, 1941, offered at 98.25, to yield 1.40 per cent to maturity, and three per cent perpetual bonds callable on or after September 15, 1966, priced at 90.50, to yield about 3.11 per cent.

Of the proceeds of the issue, $73,168,200 will be used for refunding and the remainder for general government purposes. The two maturing issues to be refunded are $16,989,000 of two per cent bonds due on Oct. 16 and $56,179,200 of five per cent bonds due on Nov. 15.

Alaska Juneau Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company estimates its profit at $1,702,400 for the eight months ended on Aug. 31, last, after operating expenses and development charges, but before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes. In the first eight months of 1935 the profit was $1,242,600 after similar deductions.

Urban Home Building Tops Whole of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

THE volume of home construction in cities of more than 10,000 population in the first seven months of this year exceeds the entire volume of home building in the calendar year 1935, according to a report compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be presented in a forthcoming issue of the Federal Home Loan Bank Review.

"The volume of residential building activity, already at its highest point in June since 1929, rose still further in July to 37.9 per cent of the 1926 index level," the article reads in part. "The number of dwellings authorized in July was 158.4 per cent greater than in July, 1935. Total cost of this construction exceeded the 1935 total by 182.3 per cent.

$600,000,000 Bonus Bonds Thought Still In Veterans' Pockets

WASHINGTON (AP)—With current business statistics failing to reveal definitely what has become of the soldiers' bonus cash, financial circles believed today that a considerable part still is resting in the veterans' pockets.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates that about half of the $1,204,000,000 paid out in cash on bond redemptions still is in circulation. This means that about $600,000,000 has not flowed back into banks, and thus either is being held by the veterans or is being kept in circulation by general demands for currency.

With vacation trade in the forefront, many business barometers abandoned seasonal trends to register gains after the bonus payments started in June. These upturns, which were themselves widely attributed in part to bonus outlays, helped to keep money circulating. Retention of cash by the veterans, however, also is considered a factor.

Statistics of postal savings deposits indicate a relatively small chunk of the bonus money has been salted away in these accounts. After dropping off in April and May, postal savings deposits turned upward in June and by August aggregated $1,234,000,000, or $20,000,000 over the May total.

About 31 per cent of the veterans still are retaining adjusted service compensation bonds, totaling about $500,000,000, instead of turning them in for cash. These bonds bear 3 per cent interest until 1945, if they are not redeemed.

As of Aug. 29, all except 155,947 of the estimated 3,518,191 veterans entitled to bonus bonds had received them.

Eastern Carriers Show Substantial Earnings Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After lagging in the earlier stages of recovery, the eastern railroads are now showing substantial revival in earning power, says Poor's Investment Advisory Service. The better results are due in large measure to the vigorous recovery in the heavy industries and in lesser degree to increased passenger revenues induced by lower rates.

"For the seven months ended July 31, 1936, gains in net operating income in the East were only 17.8 per cent above the corresponding 1935 level," continues Poor's report. "However, a sharp upturn in July traffic brought net operating income 109.4 per cent over that of July, 1935.

Rate Cut Beneficial

"When eastern carriers were ordered to reduce their passenger fares as of June 1, much skepticism was entertained over the ability to increase business sufficiently to stimulate net. Actual results, however, were gratifying. July, 1936, passenger revenues of eastern carriers amounted to approximately $20,000,000, an increase of 19.4 per cent over July, 1935.

"To be sure, the roads expected an increase of around 10 per cent over July, 1935, based upon the rate of increase experienced in the five months preceding the fare reduction. But, it is clear that the cuts brought a further gain of around 10 per cent in passenger revenues.

Gain 35 Per Cent

"For the country as a whole smart increases were shown in revenues during the seven months ended July 31, 1936. Net operating income of 144 Class I railroads amounted to $300,019,000, or 35.3 per cent more than in the same 1935 months. Much more striking, however, were July results—the $61,774,000 earnings in that month represented a gain of 129.5 per cent over July, 1935.

"A factor which must now be considered in estimating future earnings is the drought. That will tend to check the gains of certain carriers. More important, however, are the strong indications that from this point on heavy industry will contribute a large portion of total railroad traffic, to the particular advantage of the eastern railroads."

Gold From France

CHERBOURG, France (AP)—Three tons of gold were placed aboard the liner Aquitania, which sails Sept. 9 for New York.

Insurance — Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Listed on Chicago Board of Trade

BORROW
Money From This Bank
Three Low-Cost Home Financing Plans enable home buyers and builders to enjoy living in their home while paying for it.

SAVE
Money In This Bank
Take out Serial Saving Shares now Absolutely Safe... Good dividends Make money for yourself.
WRITE, PHONE OR CALL for Financial Statement
Waltham CO-OPERATIVE BANK
45 Moody Street

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of every month
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 15
Ask Us About Savings Bank Life Insurance and Annuities for Residents of Mass. only

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

A Safe Deposit Box
Not a Luxury—a Necessity

Any person who possesses valuable papers such as bonds, stock certificates, contracts, wills, insurance policies, real estate deeds, and other documents of intrinsic importance should have a safe deposit box in which to keep them. A safe deposit box is not a luxury, it is a necessity.

We have boxes in the vaults at our Main Office and our Back Bay Branch of varying sizes to hold from a few to a hundred or more documents. Our vaults are equipped with up-to-date protective devices and vault control systems. They are convenient and well appointed.

We shall be glad to send, upon request, a folder giving such information, to those who are interested in the specific sizes of boxes, their rental cost, and other matters pertaining thereto.

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Speedy Decisions Reached In Mexican Workers' Court

This is the fifth of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico today, based on observations on the scene. Today the writer describes the functions of the workers' branch of the Supreme Court of the nation, the first tribunal of its kind in the world, as related by the chief justice. Subsequent articles will appear in The Christian Science Monitor from time to time.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A first-hand survey of the general program of the Mexican revolution in this fifteenth year since it became the government, reveals many arresting phenomena, not the least of which is to be found in an unpretentious chamber at Avenida Juarez No. 42, where the Supreme Court of the nation has its present quarters. This is the Sala de Trabajores, first workers' tribunal to be instituted as part and parcel of a nation's high court.

Set up in January, 1935, on recommendation of Gen. Lazaro Cárdenas while President-elect, the workers' branch is on the top floor of the old Roman Catholic Church house which, with the mansion of the Diaz finance minister in the years of Mexico's so-called Golden Age, now houses the court.

To Avoid Delay

The court is the most recent of the Revolution's progeny; and changeling or direct heir, according to one's sympathies, it holds its daily sessions in a room with the flimsy partitions of an improvization, but the unmistakable air of a work place. The desks of the five justices and the lawyers' table behind the railing of cheap wood that separates the bench from the chairs, are small, and are as plain as those of any circuit court.

The president-justice, David Valencia, one-time lawyer of Michoacan, described the new branch as a further instrumentality to solve the poverty of the workingman, which the Cardenas government defines as "the essential problem of the national economy." The new tribunal, he explained, was in line with the concern of the Executive to expedite and avoid delay in granting justice to workers under the famous article 123 of the 1917 Constitution, and its word was final.

Once by the Executive

It was only necessary to recall the Diaz formula for Supreme Court action, whereunder rulings affecting important interests notoriously emanated from the Executive, to gauge the extent of this juridical step. The essence of contrast, indeed, had been contained in a labor decision handed down the day before this correspondent talked with the president-justice.

From the time when any attempt to force wages above their "natural level" was punished as a conspiracy against the State, the chamber had ruled, four to one, in support of a worker's appeal against his discharge by the Huasteca Oil Company, Standard Oil subsidiary. The decision established that no employee may be dismissed save for a major fault as defined in the labor code.

Sufficient Laws

"The laws are ample," President-Justice Valencia said; "we need only to enforce the laws. The Supreme Court labor chamber was created as a proper expansion of the court's revolutionary function, to be of service to the masses. It not only insures a rapid handling of cases to protect the interests of labor, but enables specialization in industrial law."

In his gray tweed business suit and soft collar, the president-justice talked of these new-era matters with the informality of an official whose door is open to many kinds of people. He described the functions of the other three branches of the court as civil, penal and administrative, and he mentioned with pride the fact that the 21 justices completed a calendar of 15,000 cases last year.

Wages First

He explained that the importance of the workers' branch lay in its progressive interpretations of the labor code, as in the precedents which established that, in industrial and business receiverships, the labor credit—that is, the pay of the workers—has preference over other claims, even mortgages; that, if it is proved a factory or industry can pay higher wages, it is obligated to do so, and that, in cases of dispute, the burden of proof is on the employer.

As it awaits new 3,000,000-peso quarters being built for it next to the National Palace, the court is chambered in a combination of the tarnished glories of an old Mexican mansion and conventual austerity. The office of the president-justice, while on the mansion side, shows a marked simplicity, and it is only in the chamber of the full court, quondam salon of the house, that the ceremonial plaster and gilt of a glittering French manner still prevail.

Informed

But the Sala de Trabajores has no vestige of formality, and from here came a statement of what evolved since 1910 to establish rights covering "every contract of labor." To be explicit, it came from Justice Xavier Icaza, who, in addition to belonging to the bench, is a member of the union of intellectual salaried workers of the Confederation of Peasants and Workers, and who is director of the school of industrial law at the Workers' university.

Revolution and Militarism

"In Mexico," he said, "the last 20 years have brought two very interesting historical epochs. One was from 1924 to 1927, and the other from 1934 to the present time. The first was a spontaneous fermentation that revived the ideals of the Revolution in Mexican thought. This epoch brought the paintings of Rivera and Orozco, the novels of Azuela and Jusman and the Stridentist books.

"Then there came a wave of militarism, which the intelligentsia were impotent to quell, and we had eight years of silence. The labor movement and the gains of the revolution were betrayed in this period by a leadership headed by Plutarco Calles and Luis Morones, which sold the Mexican interests to the imperialists, as in the annulment of the oil laws.

General Federation

"But then young leaders, like Lombardo Toledano, organized the General Federation of Workers and peasants, which quickly overshadowed the Morones-led Regional Federation of Mexican workers and resurrected the revolutionary movement. With this new workers' body, the silence of the intellectuals was broken, and the two became a single revolutionary corps in 1934."

Not demagogy, but the work of teachers and students to arouse in youth and labor a revolutionary consciousness, was impelling the movement forward, Justice Icaza held. There was now, he added, a national body of socialist youth, and the Workers' university has branches in Queretaro, Guadalajara, Monterrey and Meridan, with contacts in Cuba, Colombia and Chile.

World Fellowship Sought in Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A lone tour of Europe in the interests of international understanding, visiting not embassies and governments but talkie studios and film directors, is the task now being undertaken by an Englishwoman.

She is Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson, well known here as the founder of "Wifa," the Woman's International Film Association, oganized three years ago to build up "good fellowship, mutual understanding and peace" through the medium of the film.

Mrs. Wilkinson has been invited to visit the major studios of four countries, Germany, Hungary, Austria and Turkey.

In an interview Mrs. Wilkinson stated that she is undertaking on this tour the preparation of what is claimed to be the first really internationally produced talkie film. It is to be the united effort of five countries.

"The idea behind the making of this film," Mrs. Wilkinson declared, "is to let each country produce its own bit of the film. We will try to show each country as it would like itself to be seen, with scenes made in the finest studios of Europe. Too often European films cannot be shown in Britain and America because they have no appeal to English speaking audiences. They show characters speaking foreign tongues and acting in places that are far away from the ordinary cinemagoer. And then when the film audience does see a film of another country, made in America or Britain, it often gives a totally inaccurate picture of that country."

The film Mrs. Wilkinson is preparing will be in the nature of a trial effort. It will be a two-reeler, of the travelogue type, but linked with a thin story. Its present title is Magic Music. The story will take the audience to various parts of Europe and each country will be responsible for the production of its own portion of the film.

If this first small experiment shows good results it is possible that longer and more important films will be put into production.

Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson told the Monitor that Wifa is looking for a site for the building of an international studios and headquarters. A spot has already been suggested, but it is yet too early in the negotiations to state its identity.

Mrs. Wilkinson has in several instances been able to persuade film producers in English speaking countries to cut out portions of films which show other countries in an unfavorable light, or to curtail advertising which suggests that particular countries are largely inhabited by evil-doers.

Although this is the first attempt at a movie produced internationally, Wifa is definitely an international organization. There are active branches in the U. S. A., in Europe, and as far away as in New Zealand.

The company is claimed to be unique, in that all the shares are in the hands of women, enabling women to take part as a body in the preparation of films.

Australian Group Protests Brush With Aborigines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Reports from Central Australia of uncivilized natives having attacked a party of gold prospectors, who, in turn, replied with rifle fire, have been followed by protests from the Aborigines Friends' Association, Prof. James B. Cleland of Adelaide University, chairman of the recent royal commission to inquire into the treatment of natives; Dr. Cecil Madigan, geologist and explorer of Adelaide University, and several missionaries.

The Commonwealth Government has been asked to make an investigation into the affair.

The report telegraphed from Alice Springs, in southern Central Australia, iis that parties of prospectors proceeded to the country in two planes searching for a reef of gold which for many years has been believed by some fossickers to possess immense wealth.

It is reported that the ground party was attacked by natives when admittedly on one of the large reserves set apart by the Federal Government for the exclusive protection of the nomadic tribes of the interior.

The Rev. James H. Sexton, secretary of the Aborigines Friends' Association, said it was natural that, when their domain was invaded, the natives should be suspicious and fearful. In all such parties, he declared, there should be some person versed in native psychology who knew how to interpret the signs and motions of the wild man. He insisted that in most cases only a friendly attitude was intended by what would appear to white people as a menacing attitude.

The incident strengthens an increasing feeling in Australia that the few small portions of country set apart for natives should be considered sanctuaries, and be inviolate to seekers after gold, and other minerals.

Professor Cleland is arguing for a close inquiry into the incident on the ground that it should be explained how the white prospectors were given permission to go into the country which was an aboriginal reserve.

"I regard this incident as a national disgrace," was Dr. Madigan's comment. "The privilege of entering a native reserve should be much more closely guarded."

Slum Clearers Urged To Join Land Taxers

(Continued from Page 1)

foundation of a social order "able to meet with the demands emerging from increasing population and able to secure co-operation and fellowship."

Similar arguments were put forward by Councillor H. Kolthek of Groningen, Neth., who pointed out that the world was impoverished despite the abundance of resources everywhere.

The only cure for this unbalanced state, he said, was increased consumptive power. Therefore, it was first necessary that part of the proceeds of labor, such as rent on land, taken from the producer of riches without his getting anything in return, should be refunded to him.

For taxes, social services are rendered. Capital, too, in exchange for interest, renders useful services in production. On the other hand, the landowner, the speaker maintained, received the rent of the land from the producer but—contrary to the generally held view—did not "render any service at all."

English Schoolboys Start Tour of Canada and U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — English public school boys representing 37 schools arrived here for 1000-mile tour of Eastern Canada and the United States. The schools include Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, Repton, Charterhouse, and others.

The party of 106 are accompanied by four masters. Visits will be made to Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, a four-day stop at Camp Kagawong in the Kawartha Lake District; Niagara Falls, Albany, a trip down the Hudson River, and to New York. The party will return to England from New York on the "Queen Mary."

The boys had as fellow companions while crossing the Atlantic to Montreal a group of 27 Canadian schoolboys who have returned after a tour of Great Britain. The Canadian boys in charge of L. P. Patterson, Montreal, have been guests in the homes of these English boys with whom they returned. On entering Montreal they passed outward-bound, the ship on which was a group of 61 English schoolgirls who have just terminated an extended tour of Eastern Canada and the United States.

Vienna Decked in Tyrol Garb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Walking down Vienna's shopping streets has put a spring in one's step this summer.

Austria is displaying her own wares in attractive form. She has brought patterns and ideas from her mountain and provincial districts to the capital and with them has been winning the hearts of visitors. The mountain flowers, the quaint figures of people and of domestic animals, the catchy checks and merry polka dots, are all gayly designed on every sort of stuff from cotton to silk.

And all the accessories are here, too, ear-bobs, necklaces, belt buckles, belts with the native signs of good wishes and a red heart inscribed "Bleib dir 3, 4+4" (Say it in German, bleib dir treu, für und für, or translated, I am always yours, forever and forever), and there are bags and purses to match. Of course, one can choose a hat, too, and with a feather or a brush, small and fetching, or large and striking, all after the "Ju-hu" style. That "Ju-hu" is the call in the mountain places!

But attractive garments are not only for the women. Men can choose linen and woolen Austrian suits, leather breeches, knitted three-quarter socks, hats trimmed also with a feather or a waving brush, short jackets with green hearts.

They say King Edward of Britain started the style when as Prince of Wales he visited Austria two years ago. He appeared one day in a Salzburg costume. That was signal enough for the success of that style. And it's all very good for Austria's export trade.

Illinois Official Heads Saskatchewan Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The recently-appointed Saskatchewan taxation committee, headed by an Illinois official, Neil H. Jacoby, is engaged in surveying the possibility of a reallocation of fields of taxation and responsibility for social services as between provincial and municipal governments.

Chief suggestions will be toward a change in the matter of school taxation and a general broadening out of the basis of taxation, committee members have indicated.

The findings of the committee of five, which includes representatives of school trustees, the medical profession and rural and urban municipalities, will be given to the Government about Dec. 1.

Drivers' License Laws With 'Teeth' Urged for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 9—More standard drivers' license laws, more people supporting the same laws, and more accurate reporting of drunken drivers are deemed urgent needs for the country if the mounting number of automobile accident deaths is to be curbed, according to reports of the National Safety Council. The safety organization bases its conclusions on a study of the first seven months of the year recently completed.

Reviewing the records of the individual states over this period, the Council finds that some states reduced the number of accidents, while others increased them, as compared with corresponding periods last year. Looking into the cause for this, the safety experts concluded that drivers' license laws played a big part in accident reduction. For this reason, the Council is organizing a campaign to see that the state legislatures which meet this winter shall enact drivers' license laws with "teeth" in them, said W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council.

Leading in motor-fatality reduction were 12 eastern states which have made standard drivers' license laws and administration a part of their accident prevention programs. The Council said these states reported an aggregate reduction of nine per cent. During the first six months of 1936 the Council found that 11 eastern states with standard drivers' license laws and administration had reduced traffic accident fatalities 10 per cent below the total for the corresponding period of 1935, compared to a three per cent reduction for the entire country. These states are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. Seven other states have standard drivers' license laws.

There has been a boom in the enactment of drivers' license laws in the past few years, the council points out, and it expects further adoption of such laws at the next legislative sessions. The three newest states to come on the list are Iowa, Utah and North Carolina, it is found. In general, the Pacific coast states and those in the northeastern part of the country have their laws most highly developed.

States like New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have been licensing drivers for more than 15 years. In practically all of these states the examinations are given by full-time examiners employed by the department. In the Middle West, except for Iowa, the states haying drivers' license laws either do no examining at all, or leave this to local officials such as chiefs of police or sheriffs. No state has yet been successful in examining drivers by local officials.

The pressure of public opinion on officials to report violations of the law more accurately is considered one of the most urgent needs in this whole problem of reducing automobile accidents, said Mr. Cameron in an interview. Recently returned from a conference in the state of Minnesota, he pointed to this state as one of the leading ones in mobilizing public opinion back of the state safety program. Minnesota has a public safety state committee, composed not alone of government people but a cross section of the population, including business, professional and those interested in civic welfare in addition to political representatives, Mr. Cameron said.

"Much educational work needs to be done in this problem of motor vehicle safety to bring public opinion behind the public safety movement," declared Mr. Cameron. "When we have good drivers' license laws and people expecting them to be enforced and demanding that they be carried out, this will help in the whole problem."

Rhode Island not only has drivers' laws with good administration but it has a strong public opinion behind the administration of the laws, Mr. Cameron pointed out. Colorado, which had an eleven per cent reduction in the number of motor deaths this year, probably achieved this record by a strict enforcement of its traffic laws, it is claimed. And Virginia, which achieved a 24 per cent reduction in motor vehicle deaths in the first six months of 1936 over those of 1935, gained this record mainly because of the recent adoption of a drivers' license law, it was said.

Tabulations of state-wide accident data for 1935 classify about seven per cent of the drivers and about nine per cent of the pedestrians as "under the influence of liquor" or intoxicated. In cities only the percentages are nine for "had been drinking" drivers and 11 for pedestrians, the Council reports.

The reported percentages of "alcohol accidents" have been increasing for the past several years, according to reports of the Council. Compared with the 7 per cent of "had been drinking" drivers in 1935, only 6 per cent were so reported in 1934, and 5 per cent in 1933. "Had been drinking" pedestrians were reported in only 8 per cent of the 1934 fatal accidents and 6 per cent of those occurring in 1933, compared with the 9 per cent shown for 1935. These figures corroborate the observations of police and motor vehicle administrators throughout the country, the Council points out, that the drinking driver and pedestrian have come to play an increasing part in the traffic accident problem.

Canada Gives Increased Protection to Wild Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Strong measures are being taken by the federal and British Columbia governments to protect the game animals and birds of this province. Provincial open seasons on deer, moose, goat, grouse, pheasants and quail are being reduced this year to prevent excessive slaughter of these creatures.

The federal government is adopting the same protective policy for migratory birds, including ducks and geese, which come under its control. The open season on these birds is being greatly curtailed, despite the objection of the provincial government that these regulations are too drastic and unnecessary here.

Double-Deck Trains For Canada Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Here to get officials of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway interested in double-deck trains, Dr. G. Duesberg, a German railway official of the Lubbeck-Buchener Railway is in this city.

Speaking of his double-deck train he said the lower level is close to the rails, and the upper level is not a great deal higher than the present coach level. He recalled that sleepers have always used two levels and also that omnibus companies endeavored to popularize the two level busses some time ago.

Virginia's 'Singing Tower' To Lift Voice Again Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia's beautiful but but long-silent "singing tower," otherwise known as the carillon, construction of which in Byrd Park here cost the citizens of the Commonwealth $310,000, is soon to sing again, Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the state conservation and development commission, assured a small gathering of city officials, patriotic society representatives and members of the State war memorial commission which was abolished by the 1936 General Assembly.

After he had been told regular carillon concerts could be arranged and broadcast for about $1000 or $1500 a year, he said:

"We are going to find that money. He did not know at the moment whether the money would be raised by subscription or through some as-yet-undiscovered "fund."

Leading Industry in Hawaii

Cane sugar production is the chief industry of the Hawaiian Islands.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 6-23, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schiver, Dept. 280, Westfield, Mass.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with Name, $1.00. Box Assortments, Gift Wraps, Stationery. Open stock. Good profits. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0482
BOSTON

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FONTENOY
2811 N. Whitley, Hollywood HI. 6191
Delightful Singles and Doubles

LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

REAL ESTATE

A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. G. BADGER —
9435 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61128 OR. 4121

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE
City Property, Orchards and Farms
S. T. MASON
154 South 2nd Street, San Jose

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
Scenically located in one of the most beautiful areas of White Mountains in New Hampshire. Remodelled farm house—rambling — Revolutionary War period—5 master bedrooms—3 baths—sleeping porches—4 servants' rooms—2 baths, etc.—150 acres of beautiful wooded land—sporty 9-hole golf course with modern greens—swimming pool—trout stream—hiking trails. Its charm and possibilities lend itself for use as a Gentleman's Estate, Executives' Club or for a small Group Ownership. Present furnishings: An outstanding collection of antiques. May be purchased with or without the real estate. Priced at a fraction of the investment. For further particulars and for appointment to make inspection, please address:
H. STEWART BOSSON, Inc.
Meredith Neck, New Hampshire

ORLANDO, FLA.—Write us regarding your real estate needs. Our fifteen years of continuous business should be of service to you. GEO. F. BRASS REALTY CO., REALTORS.

SAN MARINO CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales, Rentals, Insurance, Property Management. MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE 2557 Mission Street Phone WAkefield 2676

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—An experienced stock room clerk with Oldsmobile dealers. Answer: R. L. LAIL & COMPANY, 419 South La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

MAN wanted, by shoe manufacturer established 33 years, for sales work; ready cash daily and extra bonuses to producers; commission; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; sales outfit sent free. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. A-23, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MARY MOORE custom made frocks for girls are being sold successfully by many women. You can sell them, too. Models loaned. Com. Address Davenport, Iowa.

"NEW FALL STYLES READY"—Refined ladies to show nationally known line of Ladies' Dresses, Lingerie, Men's Shirts, etc. Earn up to $35.00 weekly on commissions. Full or spare time. Opportunity for advancement to manager's position. Write fully first letter. Dept. M, Matthews Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESLADY—Who has sold direct to select clientele or lady who has social or club connections. America's first and finest Made-to-measure Knitwear. 2nd season. Popular prices. $10.00 to $25.00. Exclusive styles. Nearly 100 material color samples for selections. Full time. State qualifications. Liberal Comm. RAMSAY SPORTSWEAR, 1331 E. 47th St., Chicago.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks, student $480 during evenings. Complete line Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, in attractive sample book furnished Free. Easy to sell friends and others. Commissions paid weekly. Also 6 bargain Box Assortments. Get details. JOHN A. HERTEL CO., 305 W. Adams, Dept. 918-B, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING ART DIRECTOR—7 years general advertising agency experience as art director and contact man in serving clients; understands production processes thoroughly; 4 years managing own art studio; essentially layout and idea man; capable letterer; thoroughly understands art principles and their practical application to advertising; age 39; will go anywhere; desires permanent connection; can assume new position any time. Box W-92, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

RESTAURANT man, 24 years one place, manager or assistant in restaurant or hotel anywhere. Write W-19, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG man, 27, desires new business connection; six years' commercial and financial experience; will go anywhere in U. S.; motive, boost a deserving business. Write Box K-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA DUNN'S METHOD OF ADULT EDUCATION
COMPLETE COURSE on 4 double 12-inch records comes to you as private teaching in your own home, with no embarrassing classroom examinations. It teaches you to serve and achieve in a bigger way—to be a representative member of your business and your community. Miss Dunn has taught thousands of enthusiastic students from all walks of life.
Price of complete course.....$20.00
Single record..... 5.00
Address 7032 Lanewood Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

This simple fact
SPEAKS MORE ELOQUENTLY THAN REAMS OF DESCRIPTION
MORE THAN 60% OF OUR NEW TENANTS FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS CAME TO LONGWOOD TOWERS DIRECTLY UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF FRIENDS LIVING HERE.
You, too, may find Longwood Towers the ideal home. We suggest an early visit to secure priority in location.
LONGWOOD TOWERS Brookline
RESTAURANT • GARAGE • MAID SERVICE • BARBER • COMMISSARY • BEAUTY SHOP • VALET • GUEST ROOMS • NEWS-STAND • TERRACED GARDENS • TENNIS • ELECTRIC KITCHENS
Telephone LONgwood 3200 for booklet with rates.

Oxford Courts
5 Arlington Street
Cambridge, Mass.
Offers you distinctive apartments, artistically decorated.
SELECTED CLIENTELE
REASONABLE RENTALS
Res. Mgr. TRO. 4228

1-2-3 Rooms From $35
Entirely Modernized
With Electrolux Gas Refrigeration and 1 Unit Gas Kitchenettes
Quiet, Refined Tenancy
EMBASSY APTS.
146 Mass. Ave., Boston
Next to Fenway Theatre

CAMBRIDGE
Newport Apartments, 1783 Mass. Ave. 4-5-6 rms. Trow. 1902; eve. Eliot 0417
Corner Broadway and Crawford Street 1-2-3 rooms — Trowbridge 1903-1902
Modern apartments, desirable location, refrigeration, some with fireplaces. Rent $35 to $90; also furn. apartments.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts. Also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

FENWAY STREET
90 FENWAY—2 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 FENWAY—2 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
399 Washington St., Boston LAF. 2040

87 St. Stephen Street
Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $40-$50
Apply to Superintendent on premises or W. E. CUSHING
399 Washington St., Boston LAF. 2040

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Floors to let; light, 6 rooms, cold water, bath; (white) Apply to owner, C. MILLER, 421 Decatur Street. $20 per month.

SUBLET Brookline, Mass., apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, finest section of Beacon St., $125. SERVICE BUREAU, KEN. 4033.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. The Barrington, 10-12 Prescott St., adjacent Harvard College—8-room furnished suite or rooms available to Tercentenary visitors. H. M. W., 10 Prescott St. TRO. 9037.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Beautifully furnished three-room apartment, large living-room, sunroom, overlooking pine trees, bedroom, twin beds; wood fireplace; in exclusive apartment house near station; sublet for eight months to the right person. The Cragswold, Scarsdale 3241 or 3115.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Will share Back Bay apt. with business woman or teacher; Christian Scientist; must furnish own room. Tel. eves., COM. 4681.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Teacher wishes to share apartment with woman enjoying quiet. Tel. eves., A. D. Y., 21 Chauncy St., Tro. 2917.

APARTMENTS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Semi-furnished small apartment for business woman or will share; moderate; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box C-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AGENCIES WANTED

BUSINESS man will be in Boston September 15-18 to acquire agency for Chicago representation; Loop office, sales organization and automobile at my disposal; engineering and mechanical ability. Write Box E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GOOD home with nursery and pre-school training for children from one to six years; ideal environment; $50 per month.
MRS. E. J. WINN
Lake Grove, Long Island, New York.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conferences; opportunity for quiet study; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-3318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 25 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC. 387 Washington St., Boston LIB. 0431. Room 802

THE DUNVEGAN
1854 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE
"In the desirable Harvard Sq. zone" there yet remains a fine choice of
2 and 3-Room Suites
At $45 per month and up. Fireplaces, 1-unit gas kitchenettes, tiled bath with shower, porches, elevator, incinerations, refrigeration. Apply resident supt., or call Longwood 5700.
CLIFFORD V. MILLER Inc., Mgt.
1394 Beacon St., Brookline

Attractive
3 Room Apartments
Including Dinette and Kitchenette
PELHAM HALL
1284 Beacon St., Brookline
at Coolidge Corner
Nordblom Management
BEA. 2430

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FLORISTS

HOWARD E. DRAKE
Representing Penn. the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston LIB. 4317

FOR SALE OR LEASE

"Holiday House," Cohasset, Mass.
Year round, furnished house, 2 acres, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, powder room, sleeping porch, screened terrace, oil heater, garage; 3 rooms and bath above; beautiful grounds, gardens, ravines; near village; offers comfort, charm, seclusion and beauty. MRS. ERNEST GREENE, Wirusalem Road, Tel. Cohasset 0664.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage. Rent for Sept.; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5972.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE FOR FARM—Man general farm handyman, woman housework; write in detail about yourself and salary expected. SINGING RIDGE, R. F. D. #2, Peekskill, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT once in school for children needing special help, teacher-counsellor; must understand physical care of boys; only Christian Scientist need apply. SANDWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

MANUFACTURER — DISTRIBUTOR
Expansion makes new selling organization necessary; energetic, intelligent salesmen selling to business houses can make profitable permanent connection; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. Write Box D-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for appt.

WANTED by Sept. 20, a man or boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and stating wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature, cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1019 5th Ave., New York City.

ELDERLY HOUSEKEEPER—Pleasant home; business couple; no children; $10 monthly. Write URBAN, 375 East 209th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

THERE is an opening in a school for young boys for a housemother who is a Christian Scientist as well as a medical trained nurse and has had experience with children. Please write giving experiences and other qualifications. C-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Governess for two children under six; knowledge of piano; state age and salary. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG LADY or student, Christian Scientist preferred, assist with general tutoring and light housework in exchange for room, board and small wages. 79 Hillcrest Rd., Belmont (Mass.) 1610.

HOMES TO SHARE

A REAL HOME is waiting for one or two persons, to be shared on a basis mutually advantageous; Christian Scientist preferred. 22 Governors Ave., Winchester, Mass. Ph. 0471-R.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drive. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MAPLE KNOLL—Permanent home for elderly people, loving care, sunny rooms, piazza, home cooking; reasonable rates. 104 Highland Ave., Winthrop Mass. Phone OCEan 1033.

PLACE open in country home for man needing special attention, intelligent care, supervised activity; rates reasonable. RESTHOLME, No. Conway, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON, MASS., 134 Woodcliff Rd.—Charming English home; near schools, shopping, transportation; modern improvements; beautiful grounds. CEN. 4027.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

READER'S DIGEST
1 Yr., $2.00 2 Yrs., $3.00 Two 1 Yr., $3.00
I supply any magazine published, at publisher's rates or less. New or renewal. Catalog on request. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Massachusetts.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2000

Multigraphing & Mimeographing

MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING
Prompt, careful attention to mail orders
ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius Goerdeler
301 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

WILLIAM C. KING
Piano Tuning—Repairing—Factory Expert
Dependable Service and Advice
16 Dell Ave., Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. H. P. 2026

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptr. Co. 13 E 16 St. N.Y.C. Alr. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1594
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE—A lovely country residence of 14 rooms, barn, three-car garage, two acres of land, nestling among pine and orchard trees, and overlooking hills and dales in all directions; situated on the northern slopes of a North Western thriving Massachusetts village of 1800 inhabitants, boasting a fine golf course, railroad and bus terminal; here is a seldom available opportunity for such a fine bargain for a home, convalescent home or school; ideal retreat for a sport lover of Summer outings or Winter skiing; only available because the present owner is moving out West; no agents. Write Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

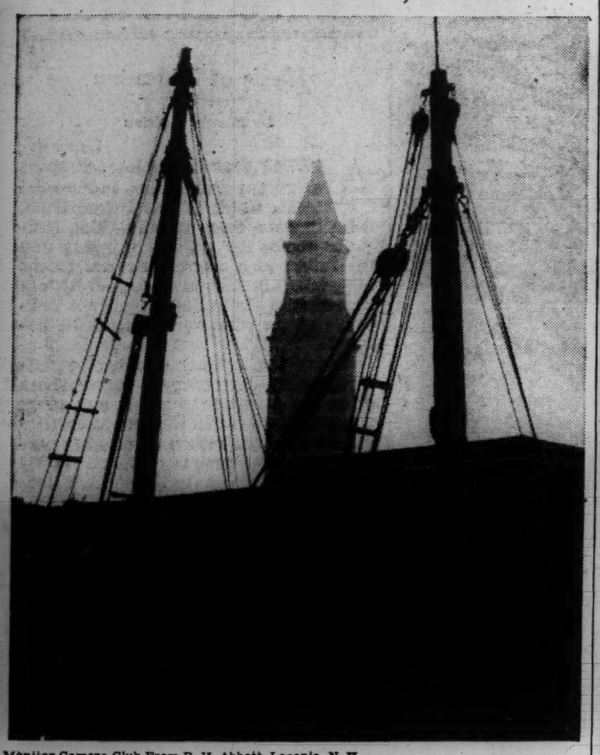
SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER

THE success of any great moral enterprise does not depend upon numbers.
—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

Daily Features

ONLY what we experience within ourselves opens up the beauties of the outer world.—STEINER.

Custom House Tower, Boston



Monitor Camera Club From R. H. Abbott, Laconia, N. H.

The Famous Tower Fitly Framed Between Fishing Smack Masts

Animal Town Aviators Enjoy the Canadian Sulphur Springs

Racky Coon Had to Talk *Planely* to Buster Bear to Make Him Come Back to the Airplane

A Finkenwarder Fisherman

Monitor Camera Club From Else Buchenberger, Hamburg, Germany

Finkenwarder Is a Little Island in the River Elbe, Near Hamburg

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram is not too difficult, and is reprinted from a recent issue of The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League:

YUEYX QTL UZSXY QUR QMVHR EYZGZYF ZT QGG URQGOC VB YXVESXY QTL QNYZVT.

2. Letter Changing

SHORTER moves from CLOUD to STORM continue to rain in, and a list will be published shortly. The same is true with regard to HEAT to COOL. In the meantime, perhaps housewives may pause a bit in their canning to BAKE a GOOD CAKE. In other words, a Los Angeles reader submits an opportunity to change BAKE to GOOD in 6 moves, and from there to CAKE in 6 more moves. Remember, change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time. Perhaps you may be able to BAKE a GOOD CAKE in fewer moves.

3. Tongue Twister

A NEW YORK CITY reader recalls "What Hiawatha Did" by way of a tricky little tongue twister verse for readers to memorize:

He caught the famous Mojoweeksi
Of his skin he made him mittens
He to keep the warm-side inside
Made them with the outside fur-side inside.
He to keep the cold-side outside
Made them with the inside skin-side outside.
This is why he made them with the outside fur-side inside.
Why he made them with the inside skin-side outside.

4. Letter Division

HERE'S another Letter-Division problem from New Canaan, Conn. For the benefit of beginners a few hints are given below the problem. As you know, all the letters in the problem, when arranged in proper order, spell a 10-letter word, and these letters represent in that order the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

PO) USALU (EPO
UHT
———
UAL
ULO
———
HEU
HOS
———
ON

Note that E x O equals T (or zero).

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader. A 7-letter word is represented, and the lines below offer a clue:

PL
S

Along the shores and uplands too
The REBUS can be found by you.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Warm Reception

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR JOHN SIMON of England was guest of honor at a meeting held in an American city that is noted—or notorious—for its very hot summers. That year the weather outdid itself, and at a banquet at which he was speaker, Sir John made several humorous remarks concerning the weather. The proprietor of the hotel at which Sir John had been a guest heard about the remarks and became very much disturbed, feeling that it would hurt the business at his hostelry. He therefore wrote to Sir John, saying that he hoped he could have a statement from him which would indicate that he had been comfortable—something that he could post in the lobby.

Sir John rose to the occasion with a magnificent candor, when he wrote: "I have been entertained in many cities all over the world, but never before have I been given such a thoroughly warm welcome."

And the proprietor, pleased at this statement from his distinguished guest, proudly put the letter on display in the lobby!

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

A Letter About Dry Ice

THE recent "Motoraid" on dry-ice, air-conditioning of the automobile recalls the recent story told by L. G. Peed, vice-president of the De Soto Corporation, who tried this system of air-conditioning on long trips across desert wastes. The Motoraid you ran advises the use of dry ice, but does not clearly explain how to put it to practical use.

Mr. Peed says to put 10 or more pounds of dry ice into a wire basket and suspend the basket beneath the slightly opened cowl ventilator. Close all the windows except one in the rear, which is left slightly open. When the car is in motion, the only air entering comes through the cowl and must pass over the dry ice, which has a temperature of 110 degrees below zero. His 20 pounds lasted five hours and kept the car 15 to 20 degrees cooler than the 105-degree temperature outside.—W. C. H., Newton Highlands, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Homelike

Hostess: "Come right in, Mrs. Jones and little William. Make yourselves at home."

Willie: "O. K. Where do you keep your cookies?"

Still Spinach

There's a very trite old adage
That you all must know, I think:
"You may lead a horse to water,
But you cannot make him drink."

Now, then, I would add another
That's not written in a book,
But is known and shared in secret
By the tireless, patient cook.

You may dress and "doll up" spinach,
Mold it in a lovely ring;
Add chopped eggs and cream and bacon,
Make it fit for any king.

Every blessed funny column
That is published in our land
Still would say, "Why, that's just spinach!"
And cry out, "Look out for sand!"
—*Laura G. Gunther.*

—Le Rire, Paris

"When will they finish tuning their instruments?"

"Shh, my dear, they've been playing for the last quarter of an hour."

Now It Can Be Told

"How do you write a popular song?"

"Take something composed by one of the masters, and decompose it."

No Daily Dozen

Gracious! How fat Betty is getting to be!"

"That's because she daily doesn't."
—*Northwestern Bell.*

First a Swim, Then a Zoo Visit

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—10

WHAT a grand time the Animal Aviators had, guiding their good-will plane around the Canadian Rockies! As they circled out over Lake Louise, on one side of the lake the snowy peaks were bathed in golden sunlight. The other shore was vivid with flowers, flaming poppies, deep tinted violets, anemones, columbine, and others. In the background was a tall spruce forest; and back of the peaks was the glittering Victoria glacier.

They brought the plane down for a few minutes, in order to study and enjoy the scenery.

Mr. Big Horn Sheep had told the Animal Aviators about the warm sulphur springs; so Racky Coon said, "We might as well hunt up these springs." So all the animals jumped into the plane.

They were soon in the air again, but not for long, for they spied the large spring which fitted the description given them by their Big Horn friend.

Quickly the animals got into their swim suits, and what a time they had, especially Buster Bear! He would have stayed in all day if Reddy Fox had not said, "If you don't come out I'll take the other animals in the plane and leave you here. I feel I must talk *planely* to you."

"Well," said Buster, "if those are the *plane* facts, I suppose I'll have to come out, seeing you are boss of the expedition."

The animals quickly dressed and jumped into the plane again. As they sailed along, they looked down and saw a lot of cages with animals in them.

"Is that a jail? And have those animals done something wicked?" asked Racky Coon.

"No," said Reddy Fox, the wise one of the party, "they are captured and placed in the cages and called a zoo, so human beings can see and study them."

"Well," said Buster Bear, "what a terrible life, with just a few feet of a small enclosure to live in—while we can go where we wish."

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "I see no men around; let us land near and visit this zoological park."

"Suppose we get captured and have to stay here—then no around the world trip!" said Racky.

Bunny Rabbit and Reddy Squirrel said they would feel better to stay in the plane.

With a grand sweep, Buster brought the plane safely to the ground. Buster Bear, Reddy Fox and Racky Coon got out of the plane and approached the cages timidly. They looked everywhere for sign of a man. As they approached the cages they saw in one a big brown bear larger than they had ever dreamed a bear could be.

Racky Coon said, "There is no such animal as that; you can't fool me."

"Well," said Buster Bear, "don't you see him moving around?"

Just then the big bear showed a little interest. "What's the big idea of riding around in an airplane?"

"We'll be very glad to explain what we are doing," said Buster. "We are animals from Animal Town. We built our airplane and are on a good-will trip, visiting animals all over the world. Our next stop will be Alaska."

"Alaska! Did you say Alaska?" And he jumped against the cage with such force that the Animal Aviators thought he would break out. Then he quieted down and asked the animals to pardon him.

"Why are you in here?" asked Buster. "Did you do something wrong?"

"No, never," said Mr. Brown Bear. "I used to live happily up in Alaska with my mate, Mrs. Kodiak Bear, and our little cubs. One day Mrs. Bear asked me to go down to the animal store, some little distance from our home, and on the way back a lot of men captured me and brought me here, and I've been here a long time. Now, this is bad enough, but the worst thing is that Mrs. Bear perhaps thinks I ran away. Say, if you good-will animals wish to do a good turn, I wish you would explain to my wife what happened."

Just then Mr. Bear let out a great roar, "Run, you animals, run, a man is coming!"

The Animal Aviators rushed wildly to their plane—and roared into the air. "My!" said Reddy Fox, "that was a close call! I feel all prickly now."

The keeper had rushed up, wondering about the commotion, as it was before the time the park was opened up to visitors. But when he saw the dressed-up animals jump into an airplane, he stopped and rubbed his eyes.

Just then Mr. Brown Bear let out a funny sounding grunt. The keeper turned suddenly and said, "Things are getting worse by the minute. Sounds as if that Big Brown Bear was laughing at me." But as he went up to the cage, Mr. Bear was just nosing around his feed dish, and then jumped into his pool with a great splash that sent a shower of water all over the bewildered keeper!

The park was now just a speck in the distance, and the Animal Aviators were quieting down. "Where are we headed for now, may I ask?" said Bunny Rabbit.

"Yes, you may ask," said Reddy Fox, "and the best part is I can answer. Our next stop is Alaska, the land of great caribou herds, lofty mountains, and the great river Yukon—the river of the golden sands!"—*Boylston Dummer.*

Brevities

March of Time: Now that the fad of trailers is seen, especially in the Western states, the maxim now when seeing a car-trailer combination going down the road is, "There they go, wagging their homes behind them."

Punch: Commercialism has even invaded the jungle. A wild animal photographer reports that his latest pictures were spoiled because the elephants charged so much.

Humorist: "There are some things," a head waiter tells us, "that are definitely not done in restaurants." Very often the steak is one of them.

Indianapolis News: Maybe after those WPA workers manage to get a vacation with pay, some arrangement can be made for a bonus.

St. Louis Star-Times: The intellectual needs a wife. Nobody else can make him get a haircut.

Los Angeles Times: Tennis is one sport in which back-handed tactics are commendable.

For the Scrapbook

Using Events

I do not mean to expose my ideas to ingenious ridicule by maintaining that everything happens to every man for the best; but I will contend that he who makes the best use of it fulfills the part of a wise and good man.—*Cumberland.*

Support

It is not enough to help the feeble up, but to support him after.—*Shakespeare.*

Delusion

The worst deluded are the self-deluded.—*Bovee.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Selling Sport Photos to Students

A YOUNG man at a university is paying all his college expenses by selling action photographs of sport events and games to the students.

At the football games he takes pictures of the exciting plays, stunts, and cheering sections until about the middle of the fourth quarter, when he leaves the game to develop and print his pictures.

Selling Sport Photos

By the use of a quick-drying method, he makes sample prints in time to submit to the students at the fraternity and sorority houses at the dinner hour. On Monday morning he delivers the prints to his customers.

By giving such prompt service this enterprising student has built up a profitable business which gives him a steady income and does not interfere with his studies.—Madison D., San Francisco.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Big House and Tiny House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Marion, Ind.

IT WAS house-cleaning time, and the Lady of the Big House went out to throw some rugs across the clothesline.

Now this was very near the Tiny House occupied by Tommy and Jenny Wren. They knew the Lady quite well, for she often talked to them; but the jiggling of the clothesline was too much for Jenny, who was quite absorbed in the duties of her home. Out she popped, terrified.

From a branch where he was singing, Tommy saw exactly what was happening; and just to show Jenny there wasn't really any danger, he flew down between her and the Lady, perched on the line, and continued his morning song.

In due time there were nestlings in the Tiny House, very hungry ones, always insisting on something to eat. One day the Lady thought she heard the youngsters chirping from a new place. She listened. They must be in that bush. She moved closer.

Jenny, coming with food, pretended to have no interest in the bush. But the Lady stayed. Finally Jenny, with a decisive flutter of her wings, flew directly to the bush, as if to say, "Oh, well, you know where they are, I may as well go ahead and feed them."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Counting Ballots

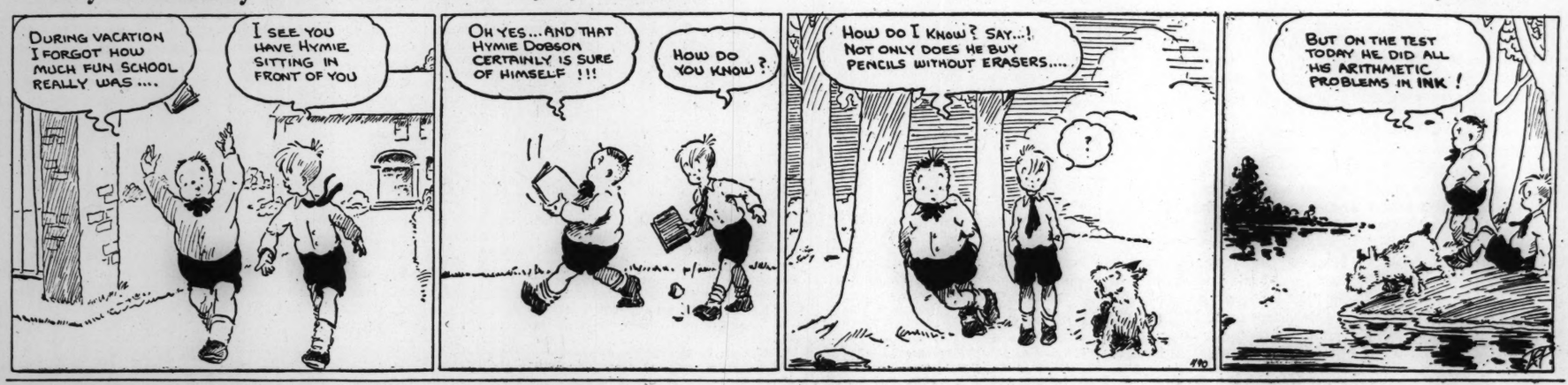
Question: At our annual meeting we elect a board of six. Our bylaws read: "In balloting . . . each member shall write . . . the names of six men and women . . . and unless the ballot contains the names of six it shall not be counted." Out of a total of 24 ballots three contained the name of one ineligible for election. Should the entire ballot be discarded and 11 be a majority? Or should just the one name be eliminated, leaving the other five names to be counted, and making a majority 13?

Answer: Under the rule given, it would seem proper to credit the votes for the five eligible persons on the three ballots. These ballots apparently fulfilled the bylaw requirements in having six names. The general rule is that all votes should be credited when the wish of the voter is clear, and provided the bylaws are obeyed. A majority of 24 is 13.

It is the writer's opinion that a majority in this election would be 13 in any case, since there were 24 "present and voting." The word "counted" in the bylaw may furnish a basis for challenging this. It depends upon what meaning is intended by the word. In view of the generally followed parliamentary rules regarding voting, it would reasonably seem to mean only that the votes on a ballot containing fewer than six names shall not be counted for the persons named on it. The general parliamentary rule is that invalid ballots are counted in arriving at the total number of votes on which a majority is based. A majority is a majority of those present and voting, and a person who casts an invalid ballot is nonetheless voting. Only blank ballots are not counted in determining a majority.

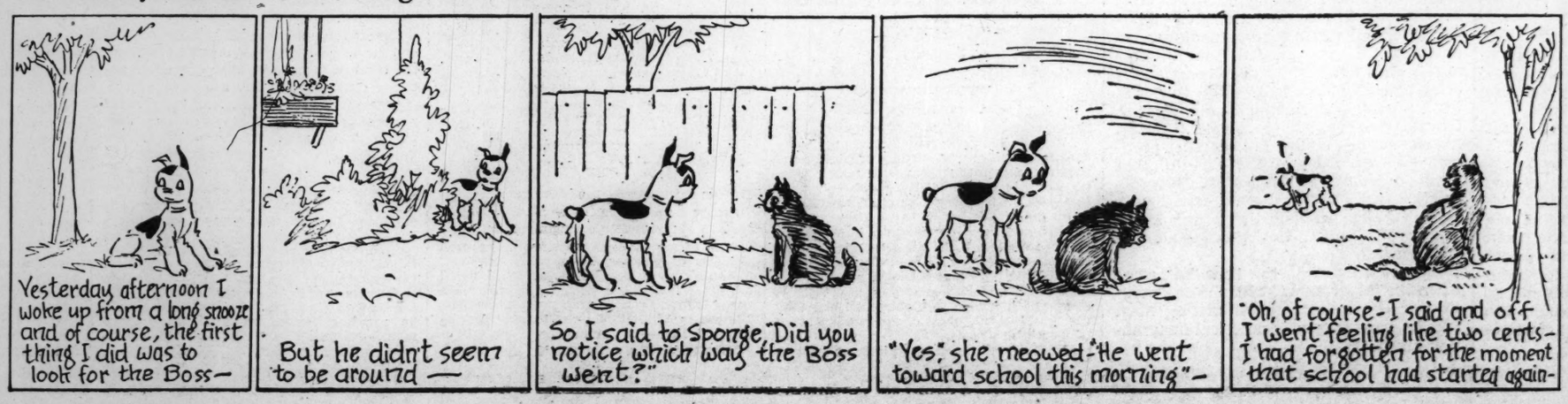
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The One and Only Hymie Dobson*

By LE PELLEY


DURING VACATION I FORGOT HOW MUCH FUN SCHOOL REALLY WAS....
I SEE YOU HAVE HYMIE SITTING IN FRONT OF YOU
OH YES...AND THAT HYMIE DOBSON CERTAINLY IS SURE OF HIMSELF !!!
HOW DO YOU KNOW ?
HOW DO I KNOW ? SAY...! NOT ONLY DOES HE BUY PENCILS WITHOUT ERASERS.....
?
BUT ON THE TEST TODAY HE DID ALL HIS ARITHMETIC PROBLEMS IN INK !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Silly Feeling*

By CARMACK


Yesterday afternoon I woke up from a long snooze and of course, the first thing I did was to look for the Boss—
But he didn't seem to be around —
So I said to Sponge, "Did you notice which way the Boss went?"
"Yes," she meowed-"He went toward school this morning"—
"Oh, of course"-I said and off I went feeling like two cents- I had forgotten for the moment that school had started again-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Issues Over Epithets

GOVERNOR LANDON has been the subject of lavish, unqualified, unremitting, almost daily praise from William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst newspapers. Governor Landon has been praised for his good judgment, his common sense and his sound policies. But, most of all, Mr. Hearst has praised Governor Landon for his Americanism. Every statement which has come from Mr. Hearst and every editorial which has appeared in his newspapers have characterized the Kansas executive as an American, a true American, a patriot, a loyal patriot, and the embodiment of American principles and American traditions.

Now in his address at Chautauqua, New York, Governor Landon said:

> In Kansas we believe that our schools—public, parochial and private—must be kept free from all control from the Federal Government.
>
> In Kansas we insist that no teacher should be required to take any oath not required of all citizens.
>
> In Kansas we believe in academic freedom and we practice it.

All observers were eagerly waiting to know what position Mr. Hearst would take when the presidential candidate whom he has favored broke so pointedly with him on a policy which has been a major crusade of all the Hearst newspapers. The reply came three days later. The Hearst newspapers began their editorial with these words:

> Governor Landon's opposition to the requirement of an oath of loyalty from teachers in American schools is a regrettable departure from the high plane of true Americanism to which he has consistently adhered.

Can it be that overnight Governor Landon has become un-American? Can it be that overnight Governor Landon has become part American and part un-American? Can it be that overnight Governor Landon's "high plane of true Americanism" has so deserted him that when he advocates greater freedom of economic enterprise his grasp of the American way is strong, but that when he advocates greater freedom of education his grasp of the American way becomes "weak"?

We do not think so. And we believe that the discussion of politics—the art and science of government—is not clarified by the use of the epithet *un-American* toward those with whom we honestly disagree. Labels will not take the place of fair debate and fair criticism. Mr. Hearst is not un-American when he disagrees with Mr. Landon, and Mr. Landon and Mr. Roosevelt are not un-American when they disagree with Mr. Hearst, or with each other.

Both of the principal presidential candidates, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Landon, have been labeled un-American, and we trust that this will be an end of labels or at least adequate proof that such labels are shallow and misleading. The issues of this campaign must be studied and debated on their merits. The choice before the nation is not whether the candidates and their policies are labeled American or un-American, but whether the candidates and their policies are constructive, practicable and adequate.

Japan: Next Olympic Host

THERE are good reasons for welcoming the choice of Tokyo as the site of the 1940 Olympic Games. The decision is first of all a suitable recognition of the noteworthy strides which Japan has made in Western sport, as well as in modern industrial and commercial development.

It also offers proof of the internationalism of true sportsmanship and is calculated to soothe Japan's always sensitive, sometimes oversensitive national consciousness. There can be no better antidote to the irresponsible inflammatory propaganda of some publicists and speakers on both sides of the Pacific than to have the swimmer from Los Angeles, the long-distance runner from Chicago, the sprinter from Atlanta living with their Japanese competitors from Tokyo and Osaka, Hokkaido and Kyushu in Tokyo's Olympic village. It will not take either group of athletes long to discover that the other consists of human beings very much like themselves, not of impersonal cogs in some fanciful Japanese or American "menace."

The selection of Tokyo raises some technical problems. The Japanese capital in midsummer is a hot and humid place; and this fact might affect adversely athletes from countries with colder climates. *Nichi Nichi*, one of the leading Tokyo newspapers, has already suggested that the Games should be held in October, when the weather is apt to be clear and mild.

There could be no mistake as to the spontaneous enthusiasm which news of Tokyo's selection aroused in Japan. Tokyo immediately inaugurated a three days period of celebration, with fireworks, displays of Olympic flags and much official speechmaking and general jollification.

The effort of the War Minister, Count Hisaichi Terauchi, to cast something of a wet blanket over the jubilation by warning against excessive enthusiasm evoked little popular response. Japan looks forward eagerly to the first holding of the Olympic Games on its soil. And there can be no doubt that a country which places courteous hospitality and punctilious observance of the rules in sport high in its list of virtues will be a worthy host to the next great international sport competition.

Strike or Mutiny?

THIS is a basic question in labor disputes between American seamen and ship owners—whether or under what circumstances members of seamen's unions have a right to strike.

The issue comes into national focus as the result of recent tie-ups in American passenger ships. A seamen's strike aboard the intercoastal liner California some time ago detained the ship in San Pedro harbor for several days. The owners appealed to the Government to intervene on the grounds that the strike was mutiny. The trouble was finally mediated through the efforts of the Secretary of Labor.

Unrest among organized labor at sea is still quite general. On two occasions since the California tie-up, strikes have disrupted the sailing schedules of American ships in foreign ports.

The fact that shipping companies want to deal with strikes as mutiny shows how far apart owners and crews stand in their viewpoint toward wages and working conditions. One need only read the statute pertaining to mutiny to see why the shipping companies' policy has provoked so much antagonism among the rank and file at sea. The law reads in part:

> Whoever, being of the crew of a vessel of the United States . . . endeavors . . . or conspires with any other of the crew to disobey or resist the lawful orders of the master or other officers . . . or resists or prevents him in the free and lawful exercise thereof . . . is guilty of a revolt and mutiny, and shall be fined not more than $2000 and imprisoned not more than ten years.

Was it mutiny when seamen aboard three American ships recently refused to cast off the lines? Technically, yes. Practically, no. The labor department's refusal to sustain the charge of mutiny against the California's crew indicates the Government's policy in regard to labor disputes at sea. Strikes are foreign to sea traditions which invest absolute authority upon the master of a ship. And laws which limit the seaman's hours of labor and safeguard his wage and living standards are ineffective so long as the master asserts his authority to counteract them.

The law relating to mutiny should be modified to conform to the rights organized labor has won for itself in recent years. Calling a strike a mutiny is carrying opposition to dangerous extremes. In a sense it subverts reason to force. The limitations which the seafaring code imposes upon any system for protecting the wage earner emphasizes the shipping companies' obligation to deal fairly with their employees. There is much to be said on both sides of the controversy, but little if anything constructive will be accomplished so long as one side or the other refuses to deal with the problem on a rational basis.

Moving London's Traffic

YEAR by year the problem of the pressure of traffic in central London grows more acute, and the measures taken piecemeal to deal with it—subways, street widenings, and better traffic rules—are ceasing to be adequate. Some heroic measure of replanning and reconstruction at the heart has become necessary if the circulation system of Britain's ever-growing metropolis is to function smoothly.

Such a measure is recommended by the Advisory Committee appointed by the Ministry of Transport to reconsider the old problem of a new bridge across the Thames at Charing Cross.

A battle over the river bridges has been waged fiercely for a dozen years, its first phase ending with the triumph of those who wished to destroy old Waterloo Bridge and build a new one. But that did not remove the still greater problem, that of building a new road across the river which would link up north and south in such a way as to provide a new artery to the congested central area at the right point.

It was one of the unfortunate results of the economic crisis of 1931, that the economy measures of the National Government prevented the carrying out of a plan then ready. It is a sign of the better times that have come that an official committee should now not merely reopen the proposal, but recommend improvements on a more costly scale.

To make this new bridge, as suggested, involves nothing less than the large-scale replanning of central London. It is of no avail to make a splendid new traffic way without further provision of channels into which the traffic using it can freely flow.

The improvement suggested involves demolition and reconstruction on a gigantic scale, and will require expenditure to an amount not yet assessed. But the Committee does not hesitate to recommend it officially, and indeed insists that this or at least a comparable scheme is necessary. Granted the cost will be colossal. But the gain would be greater. Half derelict property on both sides of the Thames that awaits development would at last be profitably used. Traffic would run more smoothly and economically not only at the center of London but throughout the whole city.

It is realized that the time has come when the Government, with the co-operation of the municipal authorities, must face its great task with practical imagination and foresight.

No Silk Shirts

Book News of the Day

COWPUNCHING in Texas and the Indian Territory in the 1880's was not a matter of silk shirts and purple neckerchiefs as Evan G. Barnard recalls it in A RIDER OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50). Nor yet the pastime of lone heroes whose flaming guns cleaned out a dozen or so bad men at once. If anybody wanted trouble he could find plenty, and at the hands of one man. Cowgirls were unheard of as yet. A cowboy was a hired hand who worked fourteen hours a day, and tried to earn his pay by putting tallow on the boss's cows. And, except when "letting off steam" after pay day, he usually attended strictly to his own business, that business often necessitating a simultaneous change of name and address.

Mr. Barnard was born in Pennsylvania in 1865, the son of a minister (whence his nickname of "Parson"), and the brother of George Gray Barnard, the sculptor. After a series of Tom Sawyer adventures he secured employment on a ranch in North Texas. He was seventeen, and his first job was line riding with his camp thirty miles from headquarters. He was the veriest tenderfoot, and his experiences with bucking bronchos, longhorns, coyotes, his own cooking, and the pranks of older hands make amusing as well as illuminating reading. He learned the ropes (literally), worked with the roundup, and at last earned his post-graduate degree by "going up the trail" with a big herd into Indian Territory. Here he worked with many outfits.

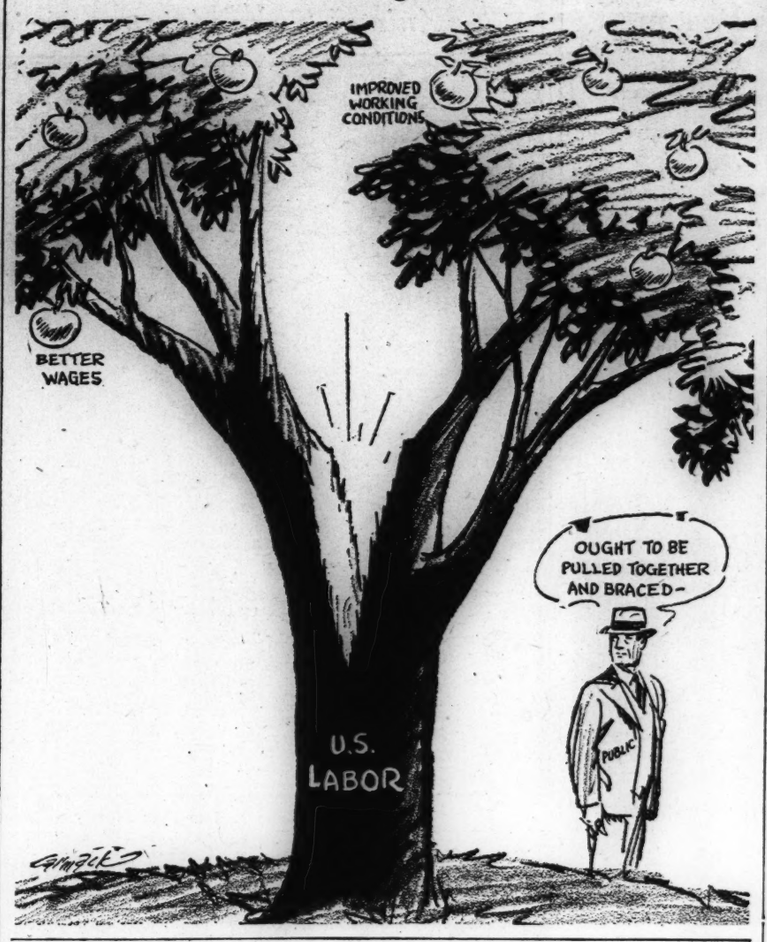
It was a cowman's paradise; grass grew stirrup high on the prairies, and three times that in the creek bottoms. The country was well watered and the winters mild. There was timber enough and the whole Territory swarmed with game. The cattlemen made some sort of an arrangement with the Indians, and secured grazing privileges for almost nothing. But in 1885 President Grover Cleveland peremptorily ordered all cattle removed from the Indian reservations. The order was enforced by the military and caused great losses. As it happened Mr. Barnard's boss had a contract to supply an Indian agency with beef, and so was left undisturbed. At this time Indian Territory was a refuge for gentry who had left the States a few jumps ahead of the law, and this ranch became a sort of headquarters for tinhorns and killers. By refusing to drink or gamble, Mr. Barnard managed to stay out of trouble, although he witnessed, and records, some hair-raising experiences.

After a time he went into the Cherokee Outlet, often erroneously called the Cherokee Strip, the corridor fifty-seven miles wide just south of the Kansas line, reserved to the Cherokees as an outlet to the buffalo hunting grounds to the West. Cattlemen had leased this land from the Cherokees, and had fenced it into ranches of from 50,000 to 150,000 acres. When in 1889 the central part of Oklahoma, the Unassigned Lands, or Old Oklahoma, was thrown open to settlement in what has been called the greatest horse race in history, Mr. Barnard "made the run" with several cowboy pals, and settled on a choice piece of land. He found that he knew as little about farming as he had known about cowpunching, but he foresaw and accepted the new order of things, and became a successful farmer and a leader in his community.

He was an eyewitness to one of the great changes which came over the West, and his book, naïve and honest, with a plentiful sprinkling of pioneer witticisms, is a bit of inside history very much worth reading.

K. C. K.

Endangered



Coasting to Lisbon

BESIDE the wharf in Seville lay a little German cargo ship loading olives, olive oil, strips of cork and salt fish. The captain stood at the end of his bridge as I approached. He hailed me like an old acquaintance. "Haven't I seen you before? Didn't you sail with me from Dar-es-Salaam to Mombasa in '33?" I acknowledged reluctantly that those compelling names were yet known to me only as points on the map and in dreams. "But you revive a wanderlust somewhat satiated by six months of recent travel in fourteen countries," I added as I accepted the genial invitation to come aboard.

"And where are you headed now?" he asked as we sat down in the cozy little saloon. I said Lisbon, more or less. "Well, come with us, along the coast with several stops on the way. Four days and forty marks, registered." I accepted without cavil, wishing the destination were Hong Kong or Honolulu, so much to my taste was the arrangement. There was a neat little cabin adjoining the bridge. The captain and first officer spoke English. There were no other passengers. And as a final touch of welcome a huge black cat appeared and jumped upon my knees. It had come aboard the ship in Barcelona some time before and decided to remain.

* * *

It was an ideal cruise. We tarried first at a small Portuguese port called Faro and the next day at Setubal, loading more olive oil and salt fish for Germany until the vessel was well down upon her marks. And then, on a bright morning when the wonderful color of the Portuguese coast was at its clearest, we entered the Tagus and steamed slowly between its green banks up to the picturesque capital. Lisbon lay brilliant in the sun upon its seven hills, church spires, battlements of ancient fortresses, towers of medieval castles and white convent walls against a background of incredible blue sky.

Off the main part of the city the river widens into a great basin which, with the town on one side and the green hills on the other, forms one of the best and most attractive harbors in the world. We find it full of ships of all sorts from many ports, overseas liners en route to or from Europe, South America, Africa or the East, high-prowed Portuguese fishing craft that venture far out into the Atlantic in any weather, several ancient three-masters whose lines suggest that they may have originated in a New England yard, and coastal and Mediterranean steamers flying a dozen national emblems.

* * *

The Portuguese capital itself is one of the surprises of Europe to the newcomer. Its size, its bustle, its modernity and its amenities are hardly anticipated. You go ashore, delayed only by the most trifling of formalities and treated with exceeding courtesy, and come into the great Praça da Commercio, "Black Horse Square," with its huge bronze equestrian statue of Dom José in the middle, whence three lively streets lead to the Rocio, plaza of hotels, cafés, theaters and the fine municipal opera house.

Out of this and gently upward toward the flower and foliage-filled Edward VII park stretches the half mile of the noble Avenida da Liberdade, really one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe. More than 200 feet wide, it consists of two traffic ways and palm-shaded promenades lined with flower gardens and beautified with fountains and a running stream down the center. At the upper end a remarkable group of statuary of lively and suggestive realism portrays the life and industries of the Portuguese people.

Yet with all Lisbon's modernity you find here a leisurely and rather deliberate life. In the country the manners of earlier days maintain and these comprehend the courtesy toward strangers and the hospitality which accompany a slower tempo of existence. Reminders, too, of the Moorish culture are everywhere, castles and fortresses on every hilltop and beside every harbor, the medieval charm of such as Braga and Coimbra, the famous Tower of Belém beside the Tagus, perhaps the most characteristic bit of Moorish architectural fantasy in Europe whence Vasco da Gama took his departure in 1497, and Portugal's Westminster Abbey, the 400-year-old Convent of the Jerónimos.

M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Stories of Spanish Atrocities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The stand which seems to be taken by most American newspaper publishers on the Spanish events comes pretty close to a criminal insanity. One is forced to hark back to the atrocity stories of the World War to get a parallel. Now, as then, these vicious lies, manufactured by interests with big axes to grind, are cheerfully printed in our leading journals.

All wars are atrocious, civil wars doubly so. But such atrocities in this Spanish war as are witnessed over their own signatures by reliable correspondents seem so far to have been committed by the side on which the giants of American publishing so gallantly align themselves.

Although you deprecate the issues on which this war is being fought, issues which are inherent in the class struggle, issues which can neither be wished, explained, nor conjured away, but which will wrack the world until they are settled—although you deprecate these realities, nevertheless, I want to congratulate you on the honesty, the patent sincerity, the standard of journalistic ethics you are showing in covering this terrifically important story. The amount of blood shed in the social struggle might be said to be in inverse ratio to the amount of your kind of journalism in the world, and while this opens up a rather bleak vista for the next generation, it emphasizes the honest, progressive role your paper is playing.

Cambridge, Mass. W. W. HAYNES

P. S.—Thanks for the factual, sober, dependable broadcasts also.

The President's Talk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although I am generally friendly to President Roosevelt and the actions of his administration, I cannot refrain from taking issue with certain aspects of his Labor Day fireside talk. In his speech he challenged those who would make Labor Day a class holiday, he said, and then he proceeded to sow seeds of class dissension. It was most inconsistent of him, and bore out the declaration made by Alfred E. Smith months ago, when he said that the President was setting class against class, and it tended to discredit all else that the President said, most of which was worthy of respectful attention.

Mr. Roosevelt referred with some heat to those "short-sighted ones, not labor, who threaten this country with that class dissension which in other countries has led to dictatorship." So he absolved labor from all responsibility for economic dislocation. That is hardly fair.

Every thinking person knows that some employers of labor have used the most reprehensible methods. There can be no wish to whitewash such behavior, and the President is more than right to attack these "economic royalists." But to imply that labor is guiltless is naïve and misleading. The dubious character and objects of some labor leaders are generally known. The misuse of the strike and the picket line has been almost as flagrant as the behavior of company police, the lockout and blacklist on the employers' side.

Class dissension, in one way, is already present. It is the dissension between those who have succeeded in building something, and those who would like a share of that something, perhaps without deserving it. A thrifty man may save his money and then risk it in an enterprise of his own. So he becomes an employer. Is he, therefore, to be at once classified as the foe of manual and brain workers? Is he not entitled to a return on his thrift and his enterprise? The President certainly would agree that he is!

But for the man occupying the highest political office in the land to speak to the manual and brain workers as though they were oppressed by an employing class is neither accurate nor wise. Workers are only too ready to believe that they are being exploited and unappreciated. When the President himself tells them, in effect, that this is so, trouble may easily result. It is a bit of demagoguery. It is not presidential talk.

Cambridge, Mass. R. W. D.

105 Years Old

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seeing a small item in the Monitor stating that "a silver 'half dime,' minted ten years before the Civil War, was found by Will Walchar of Weimar, Texas, while plowing," prompted me to look at a small coin I found during service in the World War, while at a naval training station rifle range near Zion, Illinois, in 1918. It is a "half dime" bearing the date 1831—105 years old.

Milwaukee, Wis. EDWARD C. BOETTCHER

The Wide Horizon

Ideals of Education

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

A GREAT deal can be learned about a nation from the intellectual ideals which it sets before itself. Possibly more than anything else, education molds the ways of thinking and the future of a country. Several recent happenings in the universities of Britain suggest that the United Kingdom is well-equipped for whatever struggles lie before it.

During the summer months the universities usually occupy a larger share of public attention than at any other period of the year. In the first place, they come before the nation as doughty performers in the realms of sport. Hardly is the boat race over in the spring before discussion begins concerning the personnel of the Oxford and Cambridge teams for the annual cricket match. Then there are the college races on the Isis and the Cam, and the usual university participation in the Henley regatta. Thus is the stage set for more serious business, especially the publication of the results of the degree examinations, which are held in the middle of the summer.

But this year the universities are even more than usual in the forefront of the public gaze. They are in front of it, moreover, in a way that very neatly and vividly illustrates the conceptions of higher education which England currently holds. The Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, for example, has been recently presented with a sum of £250,000 by Sir Herbert Austin, motorcar manufacturer now raised to the peerage. There is an old toast in Cambridge, "God bless the higher mathematics, and may they never be of use to anyone." That kind of observation cannot in its entirety be applied to the Cavendish, where discoveries have been made that have exercised a revolutionary effect upon the course of industry and invention. Nevertheless, with the feeling behind it the Cavendish is in complete agreement.

* * *

It is the most notable example in the sphere of natural science in the British Empire of an organization devoted to the search for knowledge, inspired, not by admiration for the practical results of such search, but by pure love of knowledge for its own sake.

Another ideal on which English education has rested has been the desire for beauty and loveliness. Perhaps the first thing that strikes a visitor to any of the ancient seats of learning in Britain, whether schools or colleges, is their architectural felicity. It is a sound notion that to be surrounded by fair and lovely things during impressionable years is one of the best of educational influences. This is recalled by St. John's College, Oxford, which has lately restored to its original beauty a quadrangle which was completed 300 years ago. An action of similar import is that of Queen's College in the same university, which has brought one of its most important sections for the first time in its centuries of history into accordance with the design of its earliest architects.

* * *

No less indispensable than these ideals is the idea of toleration and complete freedom of thought in the sphere of religion. This was a conception that British seats of learning were comparatively slow to assimilate. A hundred years ago London University received its charter as the first English degree-giving institution that exacted no religious conformity from its students, and it is now engaged in celebrating this great event. At the same time Manchester College, which was founded 150 years ago in Manchester, is also celebrating an important anniversary of its foundation. Manchester College, which, since 1893, has been situated in Oxford, though it is not a constituent part of the university there, anticipated London University in giving allegiance to the fundamental of complete religious toleration.

Finally, it has always been an aspiration of British universities, though they have not invariably carried this aspiration into practice, that even the poorest members of the community should have access to the highest education the country can offer. Mr. Frank Parkinson, a Yorkshire business man, has translated this ideal into modern needs by offering to Leeds University a fund of £50,000 with which to establish scholarships for deserving students. Thus Great Britain takes a step nearer to the day when her universities shall be open to all who are intellectually or morally capable of taking advantage of them.

Mirror of World Opinion

Transfer of Colonies

IN proportion as a solution is reached of the eastern European question, the colonial and economic problem is bound to come to the front. It is far more than a question between Germany and her neighbors. It is a question for the world. . . . All the colonial nations must be willing to make their contribution to a transfer of territory. The New World as well as the Old must be willing once more to reopen its doors to trade and migration. And the principles embodied in Article XXII of the Covenant should be universally applied to all colonies, so that the administering power accepts the principle that it is a trustee for the well-being of the native population, that no army shall be raised except for the policing of the territories themselves, that there should be reasonable freedom for the trade of all nations, and that there should be progress toward eventual self-government.—*Marquis of Lothian, at Anglo-American dinner in London.*

Buying Security?

TYPICAL of the prevailing labor philosophy is the casualness of the business planning of the "one big union." With a half million steel workers—all of whom, under closed shop operation, must be members of the union—the potential take in the form of dues amounts to a mighty sum. The drive for new members will probably be on a bargain basis, with dues of one to two dollars per month. . . .

John Doe in the shop, paying his monthly union dues, or having them checked off by his employer, is often buying with them a measure of illusion. His dues, with those of a few hundred thousand other John Does, help to support his union leaders with incomes ten or twenty times his own, to finance projects looking forward to the political campaign of 1940, to further ends so remote that he does not concern himself with them.—*David Page in the Review of Reviews.*